

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## YUAN HAS REFUSED TO BECOME PREMIER AS CRISIS TOO GRAVE

Delegation From National Assembly Is Told That He Cannot Solve Situation Confronting the Country

## HANKOW ATTACKED

Rebels Renewing Assault Use Artillery on Troops Already Made Weaker by the Continual Desertions

(By the United Press)

PEKING—Yuan Shi Kai definitely refused the premiership of China today. He told the delegation from the national assembly, which waited on him to beg him to accept the post, that he was unable to cope with so grave a situation as the one which confronts the country at the present time.

It is reported here today that when General Chang, commander of the northern troops, made a slighting remark about Yuan Shi Kai, one of Yuan's agents shot at him, inflicting a wound in his wrist.

Although there is little definite news thus far from Hankow, it is known that the rebels, strengthened and with sufficient ammunition and supplies, have renewed the attack. An artillery duel is said to be in progress. The fall of Hankow is expected.

SHANGHAI—A despatch from Hankow says that many of the imperial troops are deserting. At Chefoo the rebels have notified the consuls that they have taken over the government and that foreigners will be safeguarded. There is no disturbance at Amoy, where the rebels are in full control. Three American war vessels and two British torpedo boat destroyers are in the harbor.

The British authorities, whose enforcement of the neutrality of the Shanghai and Nanking railroad has hindered rebel aid going to Nanking, have now recognized the necessity upon humanitarian grounds of facilitating the movement of the rebel troops. Consequently they have suspended neutrality to the extent of allowing the soldiers to entrain at the next station beyond Shanghai upon the payment of ordinary fares.

(By the United Press)

WASHINGTON—General Bell, commanding the Philippine division, has had a force of 5000 to 6000 troops concentrated in Manila since the revolt in China became acute, in case foreign action became necessary.

Unofficial advice from Japan state that the Japanese government has resolved not to interfere with the revolution, and if action should be forced by future circumstances any step will be taken in harmony with the other powers.

SAN FRANCISCO—The rebel attack on Nanking is said to be making headway and the imperial troops have retreated to the Purple Hills.

## BETTER MUNICIPAL FINANCES URGED AT RICHMOND MEETING

Experts in Various Phases of the Subject Make Addresses at the Conference for Good City Government

## OFFICERS ELECTED

Charles F. Gettemy, Director of Massachusetts Bureau of Labor, Advocates Laws for Uniform Accounting

RICHMOND, Va.—Municipal finances was the topic today at an interesting session of the annual meeting of the National Municipal League and conference for good city government which opened in this city on Monday. All phases of the subject were discussed by experts from various parts of the country.

William Dudley Foulke presided at the session this morning and the speakers and their subjects were as follows: "Is a Standard of Municipal Efficiency Feasible and Desirable," Dr. Jesse D. Burks, director, Philadelphia bureau of Municipal research; "The Chicago Commission on City Expenditures," Prof. Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago; "The Result of the Requirements of Uniform Reports with Special Reference to Municipal Indebtedness," Charles F. Gettemy, director Massachusetts bureau of labor; "The Duties of a Controller with Special Reference to Independent Inspection of Municipal Work," John M. Walton, controller, Philadelphia.

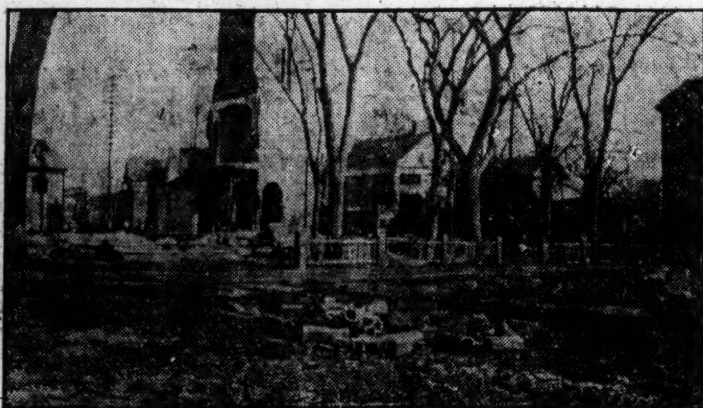
Dr. Burks' paper was the outgrowth of his work as director of the Philadelphia bureau of municipal research, and discussed phases of the questions that are constantly coming up for attention. Professor Merriam's work as chairman of the Chicago commission was described by him and his experiences as a member of the board of aldermen of Chicago. Controller Walton of Philadelphia, during the past two or three years has been regarded as one of the foremost American finance officials in the introduction of new methods and in the rearrangement of his accounts on modern lines. His paper showed how the powers of a controller should be so defined as to

(Continued on page seven, column four)

## MAYOR TO SEEK SPRINKLER LAW

Mayor Fitzgerald intends to seek legislation to compel the business firms in the restricted districts of the city to install automatic sprinklers. The general adoption of the sprinklers has been recommended to the mayor by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the fire hazard commission. The mayor will get a list of concerns that are not equipped with automatic sprinklers from the district fire captains.

## WHERE "L" STATION WILL BE BUILT



Showing tower of Universalist church in Malden, now being demolished

## 'L' CLEARING LAND TO LAY FOUNDATION FOR MALDEN TERMINAL

All of the buildings on the site of the Elevated's proposed terminal in Malden, property adjoining the southwest corner of Main and Center streets and extending westward as far as the division office of the New England Telephone Company are to be cleared away as rapidly as possible. Everything will be ready for the laying of the foundations early next spring. Meanwhile architects are planning for a structure which will add beauty to Malden as well as care for the heavy travel.

The extension of the work will cause radical changes to be made in the Sullivan square terminal at Charlestown. The Elevated is planning its enlargement to accommodate not only the increasing traffic at that point but the increased travel over the Malden and Everett elevated structure which will result from the extension of the elevated structure to Malden. It is understood that the Elevated is negotiating for additional property near its Sullivan square terminal to permit enlargement there.

The last of the Universalist church structures, including the old church edifice, are being removed this week. By the end of another week the removal of the Sheldon residence, the factory structure in the rear of the Sheldon property and the stables will be under way.

## QUINCY REPUBLICANS NAME E. R. STONE FOR MAYOR BY 545 VOTES

QUINCY, Mass.—In the city primaries Tuesday Eugene R. Stone won the Republican nomination for mayor by a vote of 1489 to 944 over J. L. Miller, his opponent.

The following councilmen-at-large were nominated: George W. Abele, Ralph W. Hobbs, Albert N. Murry, John R. Richards and Edward J. Sandberg. In the contest for school committee-at-large, Arthur W. Newcomb was nominated, the vote being: Marsh 569, Newcomb 892, Rand 697.

Ward councilmen were nominated as follows: Ward 1, Charles A. Ericson; John R. S. Ross, William P. Thompson; ward 2, Joseph Carruthers, Stephen L. Devaney; ward 3, Robert B. Craig, George Gauthier, Charles A. Ross; ward 5, Charles W. Bailey, Charles E. Barker, Charles L. Gilliat, ward 6, Herbert G. Beman, James H. Cunningham, Ernest E. Sodergren.

Dr. Daniel A. Bruce was nominated for school committee from ward 6. The Democratic nominations were uncontested excepting one instance. They were made as follows:

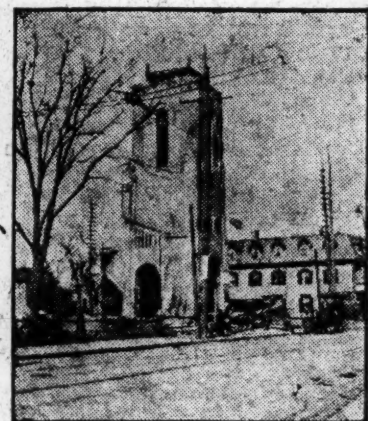
Mayor—James E. Wall. Councilmen-at-large—Edward M. Bry.

(Continued on page four, column one)

## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH UNION NOW IN SESSION

Addresses by men prominent in religious circles and the election of officers are the features of the ninth annual conference of the Congregational Church Union of Greater Boston, held in the Mount Vernon church, on Beacon street, this afternoon and evening. The afternoon session was opened with devotional exercises led by the Rev. Robert W. Beers of Somerville. An address by the Rev. Clarence A. Vincent of Roxbury, on "The Adjustment of the City Church to Changing Conditions," and a general talk by the Rev. W. G. Fuddefoot, superintendent of the Congregational Home Missionary Society of Indiana, followed.

During the time between the afternoon and evening sessions there will be a dinner. The evening session will commence at 7 o'clock and will also be opened with devotional exercises led by the Rev. Vincent Ravi, Edward M. Noyes of Newton Centre will deliver an address on "Intensive Cultivation," and the Rev. Asher Anderson, secretary of the national council, will speak on "Power and Preaching."



MAIN STREET, MALDEN Site of railway train shed where structures are being removed

## OPPOSES TRANSFER OF WILL CASE TO THE LOWER COURT

CONCORD, N. H.—Arguments on the motion of counsel for George W. Glover to remand the hearing of his contest of the will of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to the superior court for trial were begun in the supreme court here Tuesday before Chief Justice Parsons and Justices Young, Bingham and Pease. The case is down to be tried before the supreme court on questions of law.

Counsel for Mr. Glover opened. Hannis Taylor of Washington, D. C., contended that under the statutes now in force the undried case as a whole cannot be transferred from the superior court to the supreme court; that only questions of law arising in the trial of any

(Continued on page four, column five)

## DUKE OF CONNAUGHT OPENS FIRST SESSION OF NEW PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA, Ont.—Promising to be one of the most important in the history of the country the first session of Canada's twelfth Parliament was inaugurated with the usual ceremonies today. The event was made especially notable on account of the first appearance of the new governor-general, the Duke of Connaught, who read his speech from the throne.

The Conservative party with its freshly won overwhelming majority has emerged from an "opposition term" of 15 years duration. Before that the Conservatives were in power for 18 years continuously, but at the end was in almost "total eclipse" for five years. Even the question of leadership was difficult of solution. Ten years ago R. L. Borden was selected. His party without doubt lacked material not only in numbers

(Continued on page twelve, column five)

## SEVEN M'NAMARA JURORS IN SIGHT

LOS ANGELES—The state in the Mc Namara case today renewed its efforts to eliminate for cause, Michael W. Corcoran, the twelfth man in the jury box who had been passed for cause by the defense. It is considered certain that four permanent jurors will be added to the three now in the box as soon as peremptory challenges are exercised. As a result, both sides are now certain that the actual trial will open by Dec. 1.

## SOCIETY FOUND WORK FOR 2059

During the last year the Industrial Aid Society found work for 1482 women and 607 men and boys. Work was sought by 3060 men and boys, an increase of 1051 over last year, and the number of women and girl applicants was 1711, a decrease of 213 since last year.

## CAMBRIDGE MAYOR WOULD MOVE STREET ON TECHNOLOGY SITE

Issues Statement Recommending That President Maclaurin's Objection to Thoroughfare Be Met

## BENEFIT TO ALL

Chief Executive Says That Under His Plan the Municipality, Institute and Manufacturers Will Be Served

J. Edward Barry, mayor of Cambridge, gave out a statement at noon today in which he strongly favors the esplanade along the Charles river as the new site for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and recommends that Amherst street, which runs through the proposed new site, be not abolished, according to one of the conditions imposed by President Maclaurin; but moved to accommodate the institute and at the same time serve the manufacturers whose plants are near the river.

He says: "The coming of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the city of Cambridge will be of great advantage to our city.

"The location of this one of the greatest schools in the world, on the borders of the Charles river basin and so convenient to the great city of Boston, will, I feel certain, be the means of the development of the entire square west of Massachusetts avenue as a high class residential district, thereby greatly adding to all valuations.

"I am certain that the location of the institute in our midst will be of untold advantage and benefit to the manufacturers of Cambridge as well as to all departments of the city requiring expert information.

"The advantages to the young men of Cambridge seeking technical training cannot be fully estimated until the institution itself is located here. Certain free scholarships are already provided for by law and I have no doubt that arrangements can be made from time to time with the officers of the institute that will be of added benefit to the residents of Cambridge who may desire to become students at this institution.

"The question of the discontinuance of Amherst street as a public way in the city of Cambridge appears to be the only thing standing in the way of the locating of this great institution in our city.

"This is rightly objected to by certain well-established manufacturing concerns already located in this vicinity. But these manufacturers are reasonable in their objections and I feel certain that the city council in its wisdom will devise and lay out some other plan of traffic which will be acceptable.

"A new street might be extended from Ames street to Vassar street and made acceptable for heavy teaming and also Ames street might be extended in the other direction to intersect the roadway on the northerly side of the esplanade which would be accessible for lighter traffic. The ultimate advantages to the city, to the manufacturers and merchants and the young men of Cambridge would therefore undoubtedly be very great.

At a hearing given by the city government last night Mr. Maclaurin said that Amherst street cannot remain where it is if the institute is to move there. The hearing was continued.

## GOV. FOSS NAMES ARTHUR M. ALGER FOR PROBATE COURT

Governor Foss sent only one appointment to the executive council at its meeting this afternoon. Arthur M. Alger of Taunton was appointed judge of probate and insolvency for Bristol county to fill the vacancy left by the late William E. Fuller. Mr. Alger had been register of probate and insolvency for 17 years.

In the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and Councilors Brightman and Cushing, no action was taken on any of the appointments pending before the council.

## SUSAN W. FITZGERALD AGAIN SEES MAYOR ON SCHOOL INDORSEMENT

Mayor Fitzgerald again declined to make an open statement as to his preference of the candidates running for school commissioner when Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald called upon him for a second time today.

Mrs. Fitzgerald called on the mayor last week, and is said to have received the impression that he would support her as one of the candidates. Rumors that have been circulating since Tuesday to the effect that the mayor had changed his mind caused Mrs. Fitzgerald to pay her second visit. She was advised by the mayor to see the members of the executive committee of the Democratic city committee, which will hold a meeting this evening.

The latest rumors say that the organization will not endorse Mrs. Fitzgerald. The fact that the school committee will have several important offices to fill next year, among them that of the superintendent of schools, is given as a reason for dropping consideration of Mrs. Fitzgerald. Superintendent Brooks' tenure of office expires next year and it is said that he will have two or three candidates against him for the place.

Prof. Owen Cunningham of Dorchester is being mentioned frequently in connection with one of the city council places, while Edward D. Collins, who has repeatedly sought office in the city, county and state, but as unsuccessfully, is spoken of as another candidate.

J. Porter Crosby of ward 23 is mentioned as a possibility for one of the school committee places on the Democratic ticket, while William Merritt, a former member of the old board, is being boomed.

## FORMER FIREMAN SAVES HOUSE

Thomas F. Boggs, a former fireman of 98 West Canton street saved the four-story wooden building in which he lived from being burned today. Mr. Boggs lives on the second floor of the house. When the fire was discovered in the clothes closet of the apartments on the third floor, occupied by Mrs. Herbert Fitzgerald, with the aid of some boys he kept the flames in check until the arrival of the apparatus. The fire was confined to the third floor and the damage amounted to about \$150.

## LOWER COURT RULES APPROVED

Chief Justice Aiken of the superior court has approved a new set of rules drawn up by Judge Lammus of Lynn, Judge Amy of Cambridge and Judge Avery of Quincy to govern the conducting of civil cases in the district court and municipal courts of Massachusetts, except the municipal court of Boston.

## GOV. FOSS ISSUES HIS THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

BY AND with the advice and consent of the council, I appoint Thursday, the 30th of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise.

Upon Thanksgiving day let us all go to our several places of worship, reverently acknowledging our gratitude to God and reaffirming our religious faith.

Inasmuch as Thanksgiving is a day of feasting as well as praise, it is fitting that all citizens remember the duty and the privilege of giving, in proportion as they have received.

It is most fitting that we should express our gratitude to Almighty God, for the increasing recognition of universal brotherhood; for the growing mutual respect and consideration manifested among all our people and for that nobler ideal of patriotism which now looks toward the peace and welfare, not only of our own country but of all nations and all mankind.

Let us also thank Him who guides us all, that our people still cling to the belief that a self-respecting, incorruptible citizenship is a national asset greater than any form of material wealth.

Thanksgiving day was appointed as an occasion of publicly acknowledging the blessings granted by Almighty God to the resolute pioneers who, in faith and courage, laid the foundations of our civil and religious liberties. The custom thus reverently established should be continued with unabated fealty by the people of Massachusetts.

## JOHN W. WEEKS SAYS MONETARY REFORM IS URGENTLY NEEDED

Congressman Declares Finding of the Aldrich Commission Will Be Most Important Step Since Civil War

## METHODS OF WORK

Tells State Board of Trade of Defects Found and Remedies—Organization Appoints Committees for Year

"There is certainly no more important question before the public today and there cannot be one more important for Congress to consider than the report of the monetary commission and the bill which will accompany it next winter. It will do more to preserve the stability of our commercial affairs and develop our foreign trade than any similar measure which has been considered since the days of the civil war," said John W. Weeks of West Newton, Congressman and member of the monetary commission, before the members of the executive council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at their meeting today in the Hotel Vendome.

John H. Corcoran of Cambridge, the new president, directed the meeting for the first time and outlined his plans for an active campaign this season. He announced the new committees. The following vice-presidents were elected: Albert L. Haskell of Somerville, in place of Robert Luce, resigned; Maurice Kane of Whitman, in place of George P. Soule, resigned; Edric Eldridge, Boston; Edwin R. Hoag, Chelsea; Erastus Worthington, Dedham; Charles F. Wilson, Fitchburg; Cleveland A. Chandler, East Bridgewater; James T. Steele, Marlboro; Henry A. Hall, Everett; Lyman P. Osborn, Peabody, and Alfred W. Donovan, Rockland.

New associate members were Henry M. Batchelder of Salem and Edward F. Blodgett of Leominster.

The new committees were as follows: Auditing—Doliver S. Spaulding, chairman.

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## REQUEST MADE FOR MR. FOSS' ELECTION EXPENSES ACCOUNT

A certified copy of the return filed by Gov. Eugene N. Foss, of the expenditures made by him in his campaign for reelection has been sent by the secretary of the commonwealth to the law firm of Littlefield & Littlefield of New York city, of which Charles E. Littlefield, former congressman of Maine is the senior member. The action of the secretary is in compliance with a request received from Mr. Littlefield this morning.

Nothing is known at the State House to what purpose the former congressman desires to use the information contained in the return. But as Albert P. Langtry, the secretary of state, has ruled that the return does not comply with the requirements of the corrupt practices act, one conjecture was that it may be desired as the basis for legal procedure under that act.

The corrupt practices act calls for the forfeiture of office for the violation of any of its provisions. This penalty is contained in section 6 chapter 670 of the acts of this year, which Governor Foss signed. This section reads as follows:

"Section 6. If a person elected to public office is convicted of any willful violation of the law relating to corrupt practices in connection with the primary or election at which he was nominated or elected, his office shall thereby be vacant, and a new election shall be held for the purpose of filling the same."

Secretary Langtry has ruled that the Governor's statement does not conform to the provision of law providing that the date of every payment, as well as the person to whom it is paid, shall be set forth. The Governor's return shows, among other things, an expenditure of \$345 for "traveling expenses," without date and without the name of any person to whom the money was paid.

## MALDEN GIVES STONEHAM LIGHT

Work of connecting the town of Stoneham with the Melrose gas service mains has been completed and the town is now being supplied with gas from the Malden plant of the company.

The Melrose city government has made no reply to the petition of the Malden & Melrose Gaslight Company for permission to lay a 12 inch service pipe from Pleasant street to the Stoneham town line at Franklin street, Melrose Highlands.

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## COMMERCE MEN'S JOURNEY

Subject of Pictures and Lecture at Boston Public Library

This week's exhibition of photographs in the fine arts department of the Boston public library comprises views of Paris and other continental cities to illustrate Frank A. Bourne's lecture Thursday on "An Architect's Impressions of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Trip to Europe."

The notable book of the week received in the fine arts department is "Ingres," his life and his work (1780-1867), by Henry Lapauze, illustrated with 400 reproductions and 11 heliogravures. The artist is shown in two distinct phases, as illustrated by his portraits and by his classic subjects. The portraits seem to be the vital work of the man. They show remarkable characterization, are realistic and essentially all that a portrait should be.

On the other hand the subjects treated in the classical manner are cold and formalistic, what he thought the proper thing to paint rather than what he liked to paint. Ingres was a great draftsman and perhaps the most interesting illustrations in the book are the delicate pencil drawings with a carefully portrayed head and lightly sketched accessories. The quaint costumes of the period add to the piquant charm of the women.

"Kinderzeichnungen," by Levenstein, is an amusing book of drawings by untrained children. There are 72 plates.

## ADMIRAL THOMAS ASKS FOR MAPS

LONG BEACH, Cal.—Rear-Admiral Thomas has telegraphed the war department asking that a new survey of San Pedro and Long Beach harbors be made and giving as his reasons that the existing maps are back numbers and do not show the ocean conditions as they exist today.

In commenting upon his request the admiral said that the existing maps show no kelp beds in the San Pedro harbor, while they are mapped as existing along the Long Beach waterfront, when the contrary is the case. There is no mention of the inner harbor at Long Beach or the ocean entrance and San Gabriel jetties, points which the admiral says should be on the maps.

NEW GYM LEADER AT Y. M. C. A.  
H. T. Morgan, formerly of London, today became assistant physical director of the Boston Y. M. C. A., succeeding Frank H. Caswell, who will take up similar work at the Norwood Press Club.

## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON CONCERTS

Monday—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., second piano recital by Mr. de Pachmann.  
Tuesday—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., violin recital by Mr. Zimkist.  
Thursday—Steinert hall, 3 p. m., recital by Florence Stevens, low soprano, and Oscar Seagle, baritone.  
Friday—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., sixth public rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mme. Schumann-Heink, soloist. Jordan hall, 8 p. m., Dartmouth and Harvard dual concert.  
Saturday—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., sixth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mme. Schumann-Heink, soloist.

### BOSTON

CASTLE SQUARE—"End of the Bridge."  
COLONIAL—"The Slim Princess."  
HOLLIS—"Snooze."  
B. F. KEITH'S—"Vandeville."  
MAJESTIC—"Everywoman."  
PARK—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."  
PLYMOUTH—"Pomander Walk."  
SHUBERT—"The Blue Bird."  
THEATRE—"Madam Sherry."

### NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Red Widow."  
BELASCO—"David Warfield."  
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."  
COLLIER—"Bunty Pulls the Strings."  
CRITERION—"Passers-By."  
DALLS—"Mme. Soudan."  
EMPIRE—"John Drew."  
GAIETY—"The Only Son."  
GLOBE—"Three Romances."  
HIPPODROME—"Speculations."  
HUDSON—"Miss Helen Ware."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Siren."  
LIBERTY—"The Little Rebel."  
LYRIC—"The Drama Players."  
LYCUM—"Miss Billie Burke."  
MANHATTAN—"Society and Marlowe."  
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Pink Lady."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."  
NEW YORK—"Madame Sherry."  
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"The Million."  
WALLACK'S—"Diarrhoea."  
PARK—"The Quaker Girl."

### CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"The Concert."  
COLONIAL—"Alma, Where Do You Live?"  
CORT—"Man of the House."  
GRAND—"Everywoman."  
HOLLIS—"Snooze."  
LYRIC—"A Man Thinks."  
LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou."  
OLYMPIC—"Louise Bremer."  
OPERA HOUSE—"Mazurka Sylva."  
POWERS—"Thinks."  
STUDEBAKER—"Excuse Me."

## HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



(By courtesy of the Boston City Club)

Franklin place (now Franklin street), the south side at Arch street—Old Boston library—the Franklin urn in front—The building was torn down to make way for the extension of Arch street to Summer street

## BUSINESS MEN TELL HOW TO BOOM NEW ENGLAND

Here is another of the series of views on the business outlook in New England and the means and methods most likely to make this section even more abundantly prosperous.

"There is a great opportunity for poultry raising and apple growing in New England that would fairly be the making of her," said C. H. Simons, New England manager of Swift & Co. "As big and a better flavored apple can be produced in New England than is now raised in Idaho, Oregon or Washington. Former Governor Draper has noted the opportunity along this line and has gone into apple raising."

"One thing that impresses me here in Boston because I come face to face with the problem it presents is the lack of proper railroad facilities, especially as affecting the wholesale phase of the subject. Of course better facilities would attract general business, and whatever benefited Boston would, to a certain extent, be felt all over New England. The general food problem here is great. If we receive 100 carloads of a certain product a week we have to team at least 75 per cent of it to a warehouse and then it has to be teamed again in many cases to or by the wholesaler. Two handlings always increase expense, which may or may not be reflected in the ultimate price to the consumer. Oftentimes a big potato dealer has to sack and team his potatoes to get them to the cars. This double handling also tends to make this congestion of traffic which you see here on Market street and other thoroughfares more intense. New York and Philadelphia have facilities for handling products that I would like to see duplicated in Boston and New England, but of course their installation would necessitate redistricting and other complications that cannot

be worked out in a minute. New Orleans has, within the past few years, bettered her railroad facilities wonderfully. There they have warehouses on both sides of some of the streets, with double railroad tracks in the middle."

"I think that President Mellen of the New Haven railroad is earnest in his efforts to better New England and I also feel that the Boston Chamber of Commerce is doing all it can and that it is conducting its campaign for Boston and New England in an intelligent manner. President Smith and all those with him are getting down to good work and the results are bound to be felt."

"New England really does not want a boom, a flurry, in the strict sense of the word. Out West we have booms, but they are not of lasting benefit. What New England and Boston really want for their best welfare is a steady growth and in my opinion that is constantly going on. They are solid and all right."

Lucius C. Smith, president of the Fruit and Produce Exchange, says that one of the greatest needs for the development of New England is the improvement of the waterfront and the harbor. He says: "Our harbor is certainly the best in the country, its advantages are natural, and it only lacks the facilities for taking care of shipments, which would naturally come here for export."

"The exposition which closed recently has most certainly been an eye opener to many people. It has shown people what New England is doing, especially those who had not thought of the matter very seriously. The exhibits of the development along agricultural lines was a source of great pride to me, and no doubt to the exhibitors. It seems that until recently the young man growing up on the farm wanted to go to the city. But now it is noticed that there is a stimulus among the agricultural interests. The fruit industry in particular is growing,

and it is bound to mean prosperity to those engaged in it."

"We should have better transportation. New England is served by practically one road. I do not mean to say that this road is not trying to fulfill all the necessary things in connection with its running. It certainly has improved the Boston & Maine. I believe that the Grand Trunk railway should be allowed to enter here, and I think that it will eventually come."

"The dealers in different commodities, especially about the market district, are pursuing a rather short-sighted policy. They do not support the home industries as they should. They are apt to lead the public to think that it is necessary to go a great distance for products, when really the same things may be had nearer home. When they realize this, they will then be helping New England."

"Of course we cannot compete with the grain fields of the great western states, but if we had the proper facilities, they can make Boston a center for distribution, not only locally, but for export."

"It was a wise move the state made when it appropriated \$9,000,000 for the improvement of our harbor. New York is continually making efforts to get its harbor and waterfront into good condition, and the opportunity for doing the business is not nearly as good as Boston's. New York is farther away from the European ports, the harbor is not so good, but New York is prospering, just because the city has the men who know how to go ahead and accomplish what they start out to do. Our local men are inclined to be too conservative."

"Trade organizations in the outlying districts should keep in closer touch with the Chamber of Commerce with matters of public importance, and the chamber should be the central body. There should be meetings at least once a month, and they should be attended by a representative from every other organization. These delegates could bring in questions for discussion and in general the meetings would be of great assistance to every one concerned. We don't know each other well enough, and there is an inclination to let some one else do it."

"There is a lack of initiative somewhere and that is one of the greatest essentials in the development of any section."

"As our harbor develops, we will have more and larger ships coming into our port. We will be insured of better transportation facilities from the country districts, and the railroads will give much better service on the whole."

"The railroads are bound to grant lower rates on all commodities in the near future. Certainly it is only fair to assume, that if they can handle a certain amount of freight at rates now on schedule, they can increase the amount of freight, and reduce the schedule price per article."

"It is not surprising that a number of the men of today are going back on to the farms. A number are realizing their values, and there is no question but what agricultural products are on the increase, even though it may be gradual."

## REPUBLICANS WIN VOTE BY RECOUNT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The majority which the Republicans will have in the Legislature next year was increased by one Tuesday when the returning board found an error in the returns from the second representative district in Burrillville, giving the election to a Republican who was thought to have been beaten by a Democrat.

The warden's returns show a plurality of two for Adolf Pfaff, Democrat, over Alfred H. Lees, Republican. The returning board gives Lees a plurality of 10 votes. This makes the complexion of the House 72 Republicans and 27 Democrats.

## NEW MEXICAN CONSUL ARRIVES

SAN FRANCISCO—Antonio Leon Grajeda, the new consul-general of Mexico, arrived in San Francisco recently and Antonio V. Lomeli, whom he succeeds, left to assume the duties of director-general of consulates in the City of Mexico.

This post was relinquished by Grajeda upon his appointment as consul-general in San Francisco.

## U. S. PLANS TO KEEP ITS POSTAL SAVINGS BONDS UP TO PAR

WASHINGTON—Trustees of the postal savings banks are considering the adoption of prompt methods to maintain the securities at their face value, as the result of the first sale of postal savings bonds in New York recently at the low rate of 92.5.

They will announce their willingness shortly, it is expected, to invest in these bonds at par the 30 per cent of postal savings deposits which the law places at their disposal for investment "in bonds or other securities of the United States."

That, it is pointed out, would virtually insure 100 cents on the dollar to the holders of the bonds at any time during the 20 years' life of the securities.

If 92.5 is a criterion of the market value of the investment the trustees believe the success of the postal savings system, designed to bring into the open the hoardings of timid savers and encourage saving money among all classes, will be in jeopardy.

If the 30 per cent at the disposal of the trustees is insufficient to maintain the parity of the bonds, the law authorizes the President to direct the withdrawal of 65 per cent of the remainder of the deposits for investment in bonds or other securities of the United States when "in his judgment the general welfare and interests of the United States so require."

## EXPERTS ON BIRDS IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—Bird experts are in attendance at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Ornithologists Union. Arthur C. Bent of Taunton, Mass., described a new species of paragon which he had discovered in the Aleutian islands and Harry C. Oberholser of the United States department of agriculture, spoke on the blue-eared jay of Texas.

Frank M. Chapman of New York was elected president and John H. Page of Portland, Conn., secretary.

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## The First Church of Christ, Scientist, IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ANNOUNCES

## A Lecture on Christian Science

BY PROF. HERMANN S. HERING, C.S.B.  
A Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

## At Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

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## Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish to go abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.



# Leading Teams in Athletic World

## PENNSYLVANIA NOW PREPARING FOR BIG GAME AT ANN ARBOR

Head Coach Smith and Undergraduates Much Encouraged Over Improvement in Team of Late

### BETTER TEAM WORK

PHILADELPHIA—Cheered up over the great improvement shown by the University of Pennsylvania varsity team in its game with Lafayette when compared with the work of the team in the previous games with Brown, Carlisle and Penn State, Head Coach Smith and his assistants have given the squad some careful and strenuous practice work in preparation for the game with Michigan at Ann Arbor, Saturday. Today the squad of 25 players leaves for Detroit.

Both Captain Mercer and Jourdet are again in the game, in excellent condition and playing better than ever. Mercer's wonderful running, both through and around the line, dominates the Red and Blue offense. Fully three quarters of the plays sees the ball in his possession. Jourdet, likewise, is playing a remarkable game at end, with Young as a running mate on the other end of the line. Both these men are speedy and watchful and excellent tacklers. Fisher, Mattson and Spruance are all good second string men, for the end positions, but Fisher, by his marked improvement last Saturday, has earned the preference. He scored two of the touchdowns against Lafayette, one by receiving a forward pass and one by the recovery of a quarterback kick.

The line is holding better than ever, although it has done well throughout the season, despite the defeats. Very few gains have been made against the line, and last Saturday the Lafayette backs found it well nigh impregnable, gaining only 71 yards from scrimmage. Nolan and McCall have been used as substitutes for Dillon at left tackle, but Bell at right tackle has been undisturbed. Green substitutes for Wolfert at left guard, while Crawford, because of his drop kicking abilities, is used when Funderfer is removed from the right guard position. Morris is the only man that can fill the center position well.

Minds is playing a sterling game at quarterback, while Chandler, a substitute, showed remarkable skill when placed in the position against Lafayette. He has earned his right to a regular position on sheer merit in practice. Keough is also used at quarterback. Thayer and Kennedy seem to be the best combination for the halfbacks. The former has improved in every respect, and now does not have to depend on his punting ability alone for his position on the team. He shows good work in forming interference and gains surprisingly through the line, when his weight is considered. Harrington, Hill and Barr, all good men, are substitutes for the halfback positions.

Coach Smith is optimistic with regard to the remainder of the season. He is looking for a victory over both Michigan and Cornell, and is working hard with his men. He seems to have developed a scheme that successfully copes with the forward pass on defense, and the team has shown its ability to use the pass in several instances. The inside and quarterback kicks will probably be given a great deal of attention, for these plays are apparently good ground gainers for the Red and Blue. The speedy ends, Jourdet and Young, make these plays effective, where slower ends would render them useless.

The men are now working as a unit to a much greater extent than at any time so far this season, and the work of the individual stars is being molded into effective team play. Coordinated action of the really good material at hand, has long been sought for, and the present day improvements in that line have been at the same time surprising and encouraging.

### WALKING TO SEE PRINCETON-YALE

PRINCETON, N. J.—An attempt to walk to New Haven for the coming game between Princeton and Yale is being made by five Princeton students this week. They left here this morning, stopping over night at a private house in New York.

The men, who are all prominent in Princeton athletics, are T. F. Clark '13 of the gymnasium team; W. J. Logan '13 of Brooklyn, a member of the junior class of the varsity track men; J. Simons '12 of New York, a member of the football squad, and R. F. Irwin '12 of Philadelphia.

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### American League Official Fielding Averages 1911

Individual Fielding				
	G.	P.O.	A.	E.
Zelder, Chicago	29	265	22	1
Lajoie, Cleveland	41	288	16	4
Stoval, Cleveland	118	1073	87	17
Newman, St. Louis	20	200	14	3
McFann, Phila.	27	204	17	3
Knight, New York	27	236	26	5
Smith, St. Louis	26	230	15	5
Schaefer, Wash.	107	1088	71	23
Collins, Chicago	96	878	72	21
McMurry, Detroit	71	744	21	17
Davis, Philadelphia	25	271	11	3
Gahner, Detroit	69	671	38	18
Parrell, Boston	51	545	43	15
Williams, Boston	51	545	43	15
Chase, New York	124	1257	82	36
Black, St. Louis	54	519	33	15
Henry, Washington	30	301	27	10
Mullen, Chicago	20	176	12	6
Myers, Boston	25	223	9	9
Rowan, St. Louis	18	161	11	10

Second Basemen				
	G.	P.O.	A.	E.
McConnell, Chicago	102	789	280	13
Collins, Philadelphia	132	948	349	24
O'Leary, Detroit	66	169	201	14
Gardner, Boston	62	152	183	13
Derrick, Phila.	21	44	52	4
Gardner, New York	41	181	230	20
Tannehill, Chicago	27	90	7	2
Elberfeld, Wash.	68	146	71	15
Baumann, Detroit	23	58	7	3
La Porte, St. Louis	13	287	28	3
Lajoie, Cleveland	37	91	93	10
DeLahanty, Detroit	59	138	182	19
Wagner, Boston	40	100	107	12
Ball, Cleveland	94	206	280	29
Hallinan, St. Louis	15	39	38	5
Cunningham, Wash.	93	108	214	30
J. Lewis, Boston	18	30	51	6
Rodde, Chicago	16	31	46	7
Johnson, New York	15	24	44	9
Knight, New York	21	54	80	17

Third Basemen				
	G.	P.O.	A.	E.
Turner, Cleveland	92	114	208	10
Gardner, Boston	72	92	161	10
Joan, New York	18	21	33	3
Baker, Phila.	148	217	224	30
Lord, Chicago	139	155	226	25
Hart, New York	128	158	221	26
Austin, St. Louis	148	158	221	26
Conroy, Washington	85	87	177	20
Morley, Detroit	129	157	200	30
Elberfeld, Wash.	52	87	116	16
Birmingham, Cleve.	16	22	35	6
Morgan, Wash.	26	29	43	9
Ball, Cleveland	17	20	37	7
Lindsay, Cleveland	15	13	40	7
Curry, Boston	15	22	39	8
Engle, Boston	51	50	108	28

Short Stops				
	G.	P.O.	A.	E.
Tannehill, Chicago	127	262	384	39
Barry, Philadelphia	127	290	417	42
Wallace, St. Louis	123	280	417	42
Wash., Wash.	102	231	342	31
Yerkes, Boston	117	232	337	43
Orphan, Chicago	43	98	146	20
Rush, Detroit	129	272	326	32
Olson, Cleveland	129	262	326	32
Johnson, New York	46	78	126	21
Smith, New York	42	290	375	19
Hallinan, St. Louis	34	79	95	19
Zelder, Chicago	11	34	44	10
Wagner, Boston	12	24	34	8
McInnes, Phila.	24	57	46	18

Outfielders				
	G.	P.O.	A.	E.
Butcher, Cleveland	34	67	113	5
Oldring, Phila.	119	225	315	27
Crawford, Detroit	146	181	265	37
Birmingham, Cleve.	102	123	231	23
Bodie, Chicago	128	256	24	9
Cree, New York	132	245	19	10
Lord, Philadelphia	132	271	10	10
Callahan, Chicago	114	173	10	7
Murphy, Phila.	136	162	24	8
Jackson, Cleveland	147	182	13	10
Strunk, Phila.	147	127	11	6
Milan, Washington	154	347	37	17
Cobb, Detroit	154	347	37	17
Speaker, Boston	138	207	26	15
Spencer, Boston	138	207	26	15
Hickson, Boston	138	207	26	15
Hemphill, N. Y.	55	95	4	5
Shotton, St. Louis	129	356	21	29
Jones, Detroit	92	156	15	9
McIntyre, Chicago	145	185	14	14
Gessler, Wash.	126	130	19	9
Drake, Detroit	83	141	4	9
Daniels, New York	120	256	27	15
Lewis, Boston	125	203	27	15
Leivert, Wash.	49	82	11	6
Murray, St. Louis	55	29	13	8
Schweitzer, St. L.	68	100	13	8
Dougherty, Chicago	36	78	6	3
Riggert, Boston	39	65	10	3
Hogan, Phila.	124	270	28	23
Graney, Cleveland	142	258	22	22
Woods, Boston	41	102	14	9
Compton, St. Louis	28	37	7	4
Conroy, Wash.	15	20	1	3
Easterly, Cleveland	54	64	7	9
Hoffman, St. Louis	23	43	6	7
Melton, Chic-St. L.	55	69	6	9

Catchers				
	G.	P.O.	A.	E.
Sullivan, Chicago	80	447	114	8
Detroit, Detroit	117	584	122	9
Smith, Cleveland	48	270	62	7
Williams, Boston	38	182	42	5
Livingston, Phila.	29	131	26	0
Thomas, Phila.	103	499	130	17
Street, Wash.	71	362	102	13
Harper, Boston	62	326	94	6
Nunamaker, Bos.	59	309	73	11
Lapp, Phila.	57	270	47	9
Block, Chicago	38	281	40	7
Sweeney, N. Y.	82	394	94	18
Payne, Chicago	56	213	48	10
Land, Cleveland	24	140	30	4
Fisher, Cleveland	58	298	96	18
Stange, Detroit	141	569	212	12
Alum, Wash.	47	228	71	8
Stephens, St. L.	66	223	94	17
Kreighel, St. L.	25	80	36	7
Henry, Wash.	51	243	96	21
Williams, N. Y.	20	73	24	6
Easterly, Cleveland	12	18	25	8
Clarke, St. Louis	72	251	111	29

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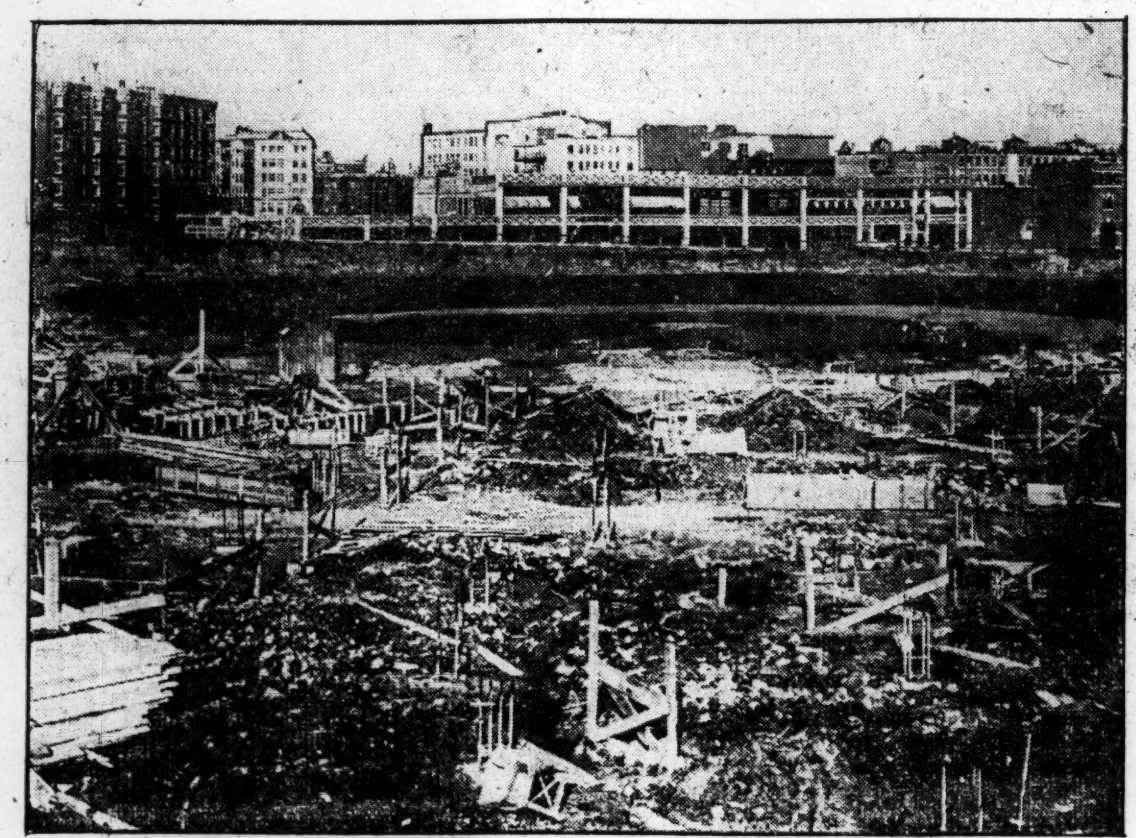
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St. Louis 154 418 2100 294 365

## BUILDING NEW BOSTON BALL PARK



SCENE OF THE NEW HOME OF THE BOSTON AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUB

## STORER IS MOVED TO TACKLE ON THE HARVARD ELEVEN

The Harvard varsity football team will be put through a hard practice this afternoon in anticipation of the Dartmouth game Saturday. Only three days remain in which to get the team in final shape for the game and much individual and team coaching is needed. The selection of Storer for right tackle, to succeed Gardner, promises to make a big improvement in the playing of Harvard's line, but the former center needs considerable coaching to get him in the best shape for his new work. This puts Capt. Fisher back at guard and gives center to Parmenter, who has been substituting for Storer as snapper-back.

The work Tuesday afternoon consisted for the most part of a half hour of light scrimmage between the varsity and substitute eleven. Reynolds scored the only touchdown for the varsity after a line plunge. All of the new and old football was tried out in the work and Gardner, who was in at quarterback on the varsity, ran his team with the old-time vigor which Potter used to display when he was at the helm.

## SECOND EIGHT BEATS VARSITY

In one of the closest races seen on the Charles river in some time the Harvard second eight defeated the varsity by half a length Tuesday afternoon. The third crew was but two feet behind the varsity. The distance was a trifle under four miles and the varsity gave allowance of 20 and 25 seconds respectively to the second and third crews.

For the first two miles the varsity was away in the rear, but during the last half the oarsmen spurred materially and would undoubtedly have won out had they had another 100 yards to go. The orders:

University crew—Stroke, Chanler; 7, Newton; 6, Strong; 5, Mills; 4, Goodale; 3, Metcalf; 2, Meyer; bow, Balch; coxswain, C. Ables.

Second crew—Stroke, Eager; 7, E. D. Morgan; 6, Nelson; 5, L. Curtis; 4, Stratton; 3, Reynolds; 2, Crombie; bow, Carver; coxswain, A. Ables.

Third crew—Stroke, Sargent; 7, Converse; 6, Taylor; 5, Walker; 4, J. S. Morgan; 3, Parker; 2, B. D. Curtis; bow, Peabody; coxswain, Brownlee.

## PRINCETON HAS POOR PRACTISE

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's coaches hammered strenuously at the varsity men Tuesday afternoon, and a hard scrimmage lasted more than an hour. The results were far from satisfactory, and the opinion of all who witnessed the drill was that the varsity had slipped and had an off day at Osborn.

DeWitt, Vaughan, Hart and White were given only light work, and it was probably due to their absence that the scrubs tore through the varsity for substantial gains. No record was kept of downs, and the few scores made by the varsity came from the irregularity of the scrimmage. Even at this very indefinite form of work the lack of team play in the varsity was woefully evident. A team of first substitutes should have made a better showing than the Princeton eleven did.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Athletics and White Sox had quite a race for fielding honors in the American League last summer. The world's champions won out by .004 points.

Pitcher Gray of the Washington Americans has been notified by that club that he will not be used by it next season. He will be traded or sold to some other team.

Cobb had about all the honors there were in a batting and baserunning way in the American League official figures, but will have to be content with thirteenth place in the official fielding figures.

The Athletics have had four captains since they joined the American League and all have been famous players. They are Lajoie, Lave Cross, H. H. Davis and D. F. Murphy, who will lead them in 1912.

DONALDSON DEFEATS POSTLE  
MELBOURNE—John Donaldson of South Africa won the professional sprint race here Tuesday from A. B. Postle of Australia. Postle won the 80 yards in 74.5s, but Donaldson captured the 100 and 110-yard dashes, the former in 93.5s, and the latter in 104.5s. The races were run on the grass.

ROXBURY TO MEET STONE  
The final game in the private school league will be played at Chestnut Hill tomorrow, with Roxbury Latin meeting Stone school. The Roxbury team has defeated all of the other private school teams.

KIRBY IS CANDIDATE FOR THE A. A. U. PRESIDENCY  
NEW YORK—Gustavus T. Kirby, who has been prominent in track and field sports for years, is now a candidate for the presidency of the Amateur Athletic Union, and there is little doubt but that he will be chosen at the annual meeting to be held in New York Monday night. All the New England delegates will favor him. Mr. Kirby is to intercollegiate track and field athletics what James E. Sullivan is to the A. A. U., and with the latter's indorsement Kirby's election is almost a certainty.

In addition to being the leading spirit in the intercollegiate association, Kirby was one of the American Olympic committee at the games held at Athens in 1906 and in London in 1908. He is a graduate of Columbia University, and when a student was a quarter-mile runner.

Reforms of a radical nature in the policy and constitution of the union will be proposed at the annual meeting. Further consideration of the amateur spirit and character of the athletics fostered by the A. A. U. is the goal aimed at in the proposed reforms. The athlete whose services are bought by means of inducements is aimed at, according to officials of the union.

Two rules in particular will be proposed. One will provide that an athlete who leaves a club affiliated with the A. A. U. must remain unattached for two years before he will be eligible to membership in another club.

The second provides that no student in a college or university, either as an undergraduate or postgraduate, may belong to an athletic club other than that of his own college.

If you would like a Real Graham Wafer, ask for Graham's "Old Home Graham" at S. S. Pierce's.

## ONLY TWO DAYS' PRACTISE LEFT FOR DARTMOUTH

Will Then Leave Hanover to Meet Harvard—General All-Round Drill Held Tuesday Afternoon

HANOVER, N. H.—This afternoon and tomorrow are all that now remain for practise for the Dartmouth football team before leaving Hanover for the last trip of the football season. A general all-round practise was held Tuesday afternoon. Coach Cavanaugh put the players through a long but rather light scrimmage and the numerous plays and formations were tried out by the first and second teams.

The ends particularly had an active day, and men running with the ball from all possible angles, with interference, were sent against them. As a whole, Dartmouth has a powerful line, and if this line can continue its good work next Saturday against Harvard it will relieve the backfield men of much anxiety in their rushes and in running back punts.

Coach Cavanaugh is not yet decided as to many of the positions on the team in Saturday's game. Barends, for instance, may be put in at Englehorn's place at tackle, but it appears now that the former will be seen in the backfield, as it is doubtful whether Hogsett can fill in against the Crimson.

Gibson is sure of the center position, and Elcock has it over any one else for the left tackle position. The backfield is uncertain. The exception to this is Snow, who is the logical fullback. Morey, Barends, Ambrose, Hogsett and Loudon have all been used in the backfield.

Coach Cavanaugh will give his last hard practise on Thursday. There is a squad of 50 men at present, and of these something like 30 will make up the big Green squad to be taken on Harvard trip.

A vigorous contest is promised by opponents of the optional agreement practice. It is contended by those who oppose the practise that present conditions permit cornering of practically all available talent and they want a rule that will hold all minor clubs hard and fast. In the contest against the optional agreement are the Pacific Coast, Texas and Wisconsin, Illinois leagues.

Joseph Gardner, owner of the Dallas club in the Texas league, will advocate a stronger general government for the national association with a president who will devote all of his time to the interests of the minor leagues.

A majority of the delegates to the convention arrived early Tuesday night on a special train from St. Louis. The delegation was met at Austin by a local committee and after a reception by Gov. Colquhitt was escorted to San Antonio.

MELORE, Mass.—Melrose high will begin basketball practise Nov. 22 and Capt. Ray Hanson has already received notice from nearly 30 candidates that they will be out for places on the team. Melrose will this year urge before the Suburban League athletic committee the adoption of basketball as one of the sports of the league. Manager Charles Johnson has arranged a long schedule of games. The dates are:

Dec. 7, Reading at Melrose; 16, Boston Latin at Melrose; 28, Oliver Ames school at North Easton at Melrose; 30, Winchester at Melrose.

Jan. 3, Lynn English at Melrose;



## QUINCY REPUBLICANS NAME E. R. STONE FOR MAYOR BY 545 VOTES

(Continued from page one)

an, Thomas Griffin, Charles C. McCue, Leo P. Noonan, John D. Smith.  
Ward councilmen—Ward 1, Thomas J. McGrath; ward 2, Michael F. Corbett, Frank J. Duffy, Edward P. Hestey; ward 3, William J. Byron, William J. Hogan, David M. Warner; ward 4, Harry T. Boyd, Daniel F. Forde, John J. Mahoney.  
Ward school committee—Ward 4, Joseph McPherson.

### Mayor Howard Renamed

BROCKTON, MASS.—Mayor Harry C. Howard was renominated at the Republican caucuses Tuesday evening without opposition, the caucus being the largest attended in years, owing to the contests for aldermen and councilmen in every ward. Only one candidate for renomination met defeat, Councilman Enos of Ward 7, losing by three votes.

The nominations were as follows:  
Aldermen—Ward 1, Dr. Charles S. Bragden; Ward 2, Dr. John S. Burbank; Ward 3, Charles R. Hillberg; Ward 4, David B. Edson; Ward 5, Thomas F. Lee; Ward 6, James M. Wood; Ward 7, Charles H. Barden.

Common council—Ward 1, J. Edwin Maybury, Dr. Willbur P. Safford, Sumner H. Eaton; Ward 2, Richard W. Nutter, Oscar E. Young, George E. Holmes; Ward 3, Ernest A. Gray, Noah P. Appleton, Edward N. Dahlberg; Ward 4, Emil K. Steele, Frank M. Fisher, Theodore W. Bishop; Ward 5, Arthur M. Bonney, Edward Mallory, C. Harold Porter; Ward 6, William F. Hall, Thos. H. Bigney, Joseph H. Glenn; Ward 7, Fred D. Howe, John A. Laird, Leslie C. Allen.

### Mayor Woods Wins

TAUNTON, Mass.—Mayor William S. Woods was renominated in Tuesday's municipal caucus, carrying the city by a vote of 2152 to 1985 for his opponent former Mayor Nathaniel J. W. Fish. James P. Carr, J. William Flood, Albert Essler and James E. Walsh were nominated for the municipal council.

George W. Barrows, William H. Reed and Frank L. Tinkham had no opposition for school committee.

### Contest in Waltham

WALTHAM, Mass.—Joint caucuses were held here Tuesday evening for mayor, aldermen and school committee. The nominations follow:  
Republican—Mayor, Charles E. Getchell.

Aldermen-at-large—Ward 1, Edgar M. Parker; ward 2, Lyman A. Bowker; ward 3, Louis A. Hanson; ward 4, Leonard P. Clifton; ward 5, John W. Ekwall; ward 6, William G. McLoon; ward 7, Clinton A. Coolidge.

Ward aldermen—Ward 1, Charles A. Masters, Daniel A. Tichon; ward 2, Henry C. Eaton, Kirby P. Smith; ward 3, William J. Bannon, Fred E. Burke; ward 4, B. F. Upham, Carl B. Horton; ward 5, George G. Moyle, Charles E. Richards; ward 6, George Thornburg. School committee—C. P. Bond, F. H. Bent, Dr. Eloise Sears.

Democratic—Mayor, P. J. Duane. Aldermen—Ward 1, William A. Fahney, Samuel Smith; ward 2, Harry P. Trainor, Thomas A. Quirk; ward 3, James E. Burke, William L. Carney; ward 4, Patrick S. Spaulding, Thomas J. Cummi.

### Holyoke Nominates

HOLYOKE, Mass.—At the Republican caucuses Tuesday evening the following were nominated: For mayor, John J. White; city treasurer, Pierre Bonvouloir; aldermen-at-large, H. E. Einley, W. G. Chapin, Fred Childs, Louis E. Emery, H. C. Foster, A. H. Perry, John Stalker.

Ward aldermen—Ward 2, Uric Blanchard; ward 3, Julius M. Toepfer; ward 5, Joseph Griffin; ward 6, John H. Shean; ward 7, W. L. Foster.

School committee—Ward 2, Dr. W. J. Deroin; ward 6, Dr. J. C. Hubbard.

### PLAN TO EAT CROW AT MALDEN DINNER

Only defeated candidates for office in the municipal and state elections are eligible to speak at the annual crow supper of the Malden Deliberative Assembly, which will be served at the Auditorium on Dec. 16.

The assembly has selected Melville C. Freeman to act as toastmaster.

## BAY STATE NEWS

### WAKEFIELD

The junior class of the high school has appointed this committee to make arrangements for the annual reception and party in the town hall: Miss Florence Emerson, Miss Madge Millar, Miss Elsie Doleman, Arthur Flint, Earl Bears, Alfred Collinson, E. Hazen Walton. The senior party date is Dec. 1.

Local 249 of Bay State Street Railway Company employees has appointed this committee for the annual ball to be given in the town hall, Nov. 24: Alex Smythe, McPherson Daniel, C. M. Skidmore, George Martin, Joseph Tait, Beecher Williams, Richard Bowman, James O'Donnell, Edward Connor and Thomas Brown.

### LEXINGTON

The annual inspection of the George G. Meade Women's Relief Corps, No. 97, is being held today in Grand Army hall, Bank building. The inspecting officer is Mrs. Hattie Gott of the Cambridge W. R. C. Members of the local Grand Army post and the Lt. Col. John W. Hudson Camp 105, Sons of Veterans, are to be guests of the corps. Mrs. Fred C. Jones, president of the corps, is in charge of the inspection.

### MALDEN

Alderman Clarence A. Perkins will not be a candidate for reelection from Ward 1 this year. Councilman H. E. Smith and William G. Wood will be candidates for alderman and former Alderman W. F. Murphy is also mentioned as a candidate. Councilmen Albert V. Eaton and Edward S. King will be candidates for reelection.

Malden's share of the corporation tax has been paid by the state treasurer and is \$10,000 more than was expected and \$15,900 more than a year ago.

### READING

The meeting of North Reading Grange will be devoted tonight to a discussion and debate on the subject: "That Poultry Raising is Financially a Success to the Farmer."

A special town meeting will be held in North Reading tonight to take action on a proposition to halt macadamizing on Park street and transfer the work to Winter street at Meadowview station. The question of a new school building will also come up.

### ARLINGTON

William Gratto, inspector of buildings, has issued permits to William Dronet for a one-family house on Florence avenue, to James Connor, for two two-family houses on Cleveland street, and to Charles R. Cashman, for a stable at 111 Clermont avenue.

### WAKEFIELD

T. G. O'Connell, town moderator, has named this committee to confer with the executors of the estate of John G. Aborn, relative to a bequest of land at Cordis and Main streets for a home for men or other public purposes. M. E. S. Clemous, town counsel; G. E. Walker, chairman of the selectmen; Clinton H. Stearns, chairman of the finance commission; John A. Meloney and Thomas Hickey.

### DORCHESTER

Marion Craig Wentworth will read "The Blue Bird" at the meeting of the Dorchester Woman's Club this afternoon. At the business meeting to be held after the literary entertainment a discussion will be held regarding the endowment fund for the general federation. About \$50 will be added to the relief fund of the Dorchester charities, the result of whist parties recently held.

### BROOKLINE

Cyril Reynolds of the Brookline high school has organized a band of eight pieces which will play at the football games.

The first fall meeting of the Presbyterian Young Men's Club will be held next Tuesday evening at the First Presbyterian church.

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

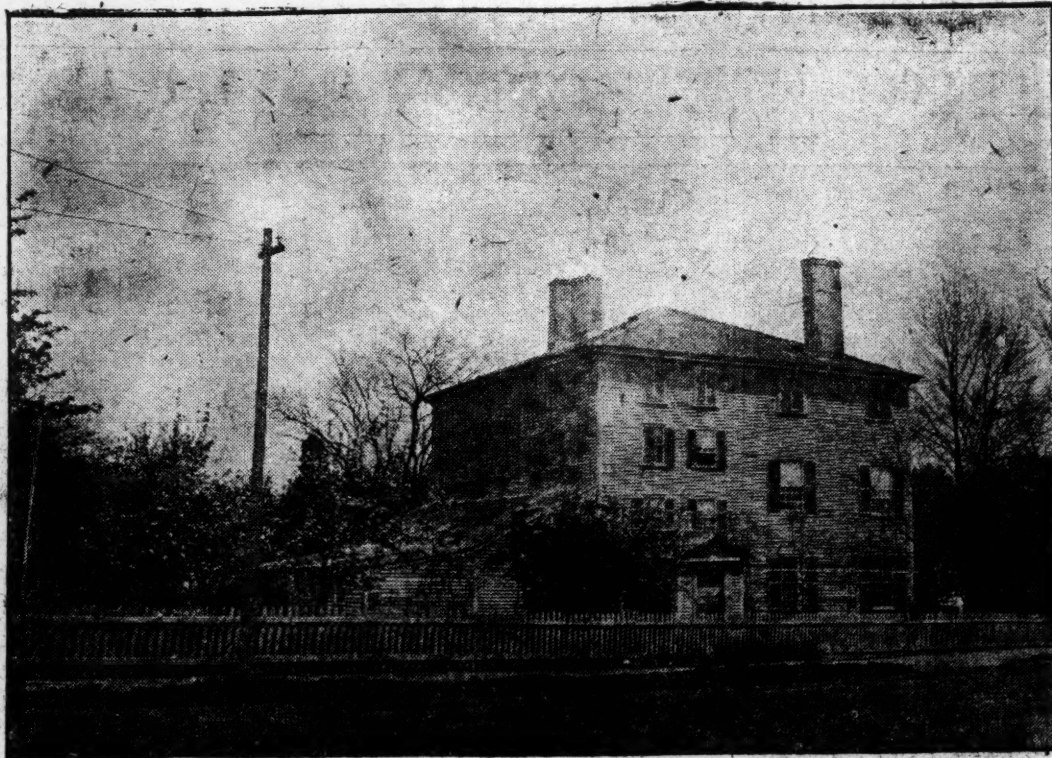
The Sunshine Club is holding its meeting today at 69 Crescent Hill avenue. The hostess is Mrs. Alfred M. Davidson.

The season was opened by the Arlington Heights Study Club yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Sarah F. Patterson at 70 Appleton street. "Ancient London" was discussed.

### QUINCY

The Men's Club of the Wollaston Unitarian church held its monthly meeting and dinner in the vestry Tuesday evening.

## FAMOUS BIRD TAVERN AT WATERTOWN NO MORE



Passage of ancient landmark is caused by the demand for more land for tenement houses

### OLD HOSTELRY OF REVOLUTION PERIOD IS RAZED

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Demolition of the Bird tavern at the corner of Belmont and Mt. Auburn streets in this town marks the passing of one of the most famous landmarks of colonial days in eastern Massachusetts.

Workmen have completed their task of tearing down the old building the site of which has become the property of Patrick J. Keenan, a local real estate owner.

Erected a number of years previous to the revolutionary war, the building was known as the Richardson tavern and in the stormy months which preceded the battle of Lexington the colonists used the building as an arsenal.

The officers of the army of General Burgoyne, which was quartered at Cambridge following its capture at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1777, made the tavern their rendezvous.

The first public library the town ever had was established within its walls in 1779. The books were available for two hours every second Monday. Many of these original volumes are now on exhibition at the town library.

The tavern later came into the possession of the Bird family and was used as a residence for many years.

### YULETIDE PLAY TO BE PRODUCED HERE FIRST TIME

The Yuletide play, "Eager Heart," is to be presented at Copley hall on the afternoon of Dec. 11 and the evening of Dec. 12. There will be a dress rehearsal on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 10. Free tickets will be distributed among the various settlements of the city.

"Eager Heart" is an English morality play by Alice Buckton and the authors herself will come from England to coach those who will portray the different characters. The play has been given in London at the holiday season for seven or eight years.

Practical spirit in reawakening the Yuletide spirit rather than pure entertainment is the aim of those who are behind the presentation of "Eager Heart."

### MEN MOVEMENT LEADER TO TELL AIM TO THE PRESS

A dinner to the newspaper men of Boston will be given at the Boston City Club at 6:30 o'clock tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Greater Boston Men and Religion Forward Movement. The object is to explain the purposes and methods of the movement.

Prof. T. N. Carver, chairman of the committee on social service of the movement, will be the principal speaker. "Many representatives of Boston newspapers have been visibly disappointed at not finding a sort of mass meeting with a red fire accompaniment," said Mr. Carver. "It is not our intention to introduce religion by any such methods as these, as the true aim of religion is lost when they are employed. It is to illustrate our position in the matter that I shall address the newspaper representatives."

### PAINTER TO TALK TO D. A. R. CHAPTER

Members of the Boston chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, will hold their one hundred and twenty-fifth meeting at Young's hotel next Saturday evening. Edwin S. Crandon, president of the Massachusetts state society, will pay an official visit to the chapter. The subject of the evening will be presented by George W. Austin.

Guests of Dutch blood have been invited and among those who will take part will be Theodore Molkenboer, a portrait painter, and a chevalier in the order of Orange Nassau. He will illustrate, with stereopticon slides, the history of the princes of Orange Nassau. Six Netherlands folk-songs from the collection of Adrianus Valerius will be given on the cello by Leon Van Vliet.

### NAMES FORMER MAYOR POLICE COMMISSIONER

Former Mayor Charles G. Warren has been named the first police commissioner of Malden at a meeting of the aldermen by Mayor Fall. The appointment, which will come up for confirmation next Tuesday evening, is a result of the vote on the referendum in the election a week ago today to determine whether the police department will be placed in charge of a police commissioner.

Mr. Warren was born in Yarmouth, Me., 55 years ago, and has lived in this city 24 years. He served three years in the common council, two years in the board of aldermen, three years as water commissioner, two years as street commissioner, and in 1906 was elected mayor on the Republican ticket.

He is a member of Mt. Vernon lodge, A. F. and A. M., Spartan commandery, K. T., Bradley council, R. A., the Malden Deliberative Assembly and Faulkner Citizens' Association. He is past grand sachem of the Red Men of Massachusetts. His salary as police commissioner will be determined after the appointment is confirmed.



CHARLES G. WARREN

### BUILDING LAW URGED TO COVER A WIDER DISTRICT

The committee of the Real Estate Exchange, instructed to consider the report of the committee on fire prevention of the Boston Chamber of Commerce gave out its report Tuesday night.

The committee believes that, in general, occupants of smaller dwellings, including two and three-family houses, pay maximum rents—all that they can afford—and that an increase of 10 or 15 per cent would in most cases be prohibitory.

In speaking of building construction and its relation to the spread of fire, the committee says:

"The regulation of all building construction throughout the metropolitan district is a desirable, common need. Building laws, not limited to Boston alone, but covering the development of the entire metropolitan district as a recognized single community in essence, would inspire a more orderly march of progress and work for the common good. Such action will have to be taken some time and it might as well be now."

The committee recommends the extension of the fire limit to Charlestown, South Boston and Roxbury.

### NEW HEAD FOR POLICE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Superintendent Patrick Egan resigned Tuesday after 41 years of service in the Providence police force. The board of police commissioners promoted Deputy Superintendent John A. Murray and Inspector Constant E. Horton becomes deputy superintendent.

### OPPOSES TRANSFER OF WILL CASE TO THE LOWER COURT

(Continued from page one)

case in superior court may be transferred to the supreme court for final decision upon a case or statement of fact reserved by the trial justice.

William E. Chandler read the motion to remand and John W. Kelly made a brief summary in closing for Mr. Glover. Gen. Frank S. Streeter, counsel for Gen. Henry M. Baker, executor of the will, in his argument said:

"There is one question here pending in which the defendants take an especial interest and in which the plaintiff and his counsel may be presumed to be most deeply concerned.

That question is raised by our exception to the pro forma ruling of the presiding judge, denying the injunction against the maintenance of this suit, also by the pleadings and demurrer.

It appears that on Nov. 10, 1909, with the advice, cooperation and responsible participation of each of the plaintiff's five counsel, this plaintiff as a final family settlement with his mother, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, of his interest in her estate, executed and delivered to her a deed covering all the interest, present and prospective, of himself and his heirs from any cause arising in and about his mother's estate now and at the date of her passing, the terms whereof are fully evidenced by said deed.

That his mother, Mrs. Eddy, paid him therefor on delivery of the deed \$120,000, of which \$70,000 in cash was paid into the hands of Mr. Chandler; that no part of said \$120,000 has been returned to Mrs. Eddy or to her representatives and no offer to return any part thereof has been made and said \$120,000 then paid was in addition to the \$125,000 previously given in trust for said plaintiff and his family, making in all \$245,000.

The question is here fairly presented to this court to be decided:

First, whether a prospective heir-at-law may make a final family settlement with this mother, execute the deed with the covenants above referred to, receive \$245,000 in cash or trust fund, keep the same, and then be permitted by the court in violation of his covenants to harass the estate and the executor with litigation of the character here shown, or whether he has any standing in court whatever.

Second, whether counsel who obtained the settlement, advised the son to execute the deed; who advised the son that if he did execute it he would be forever precluded from making any further claim to her property or estate or questioning any disposition of the same which she might see fit to make—what right, if any, counsel laboring under these embarrassments, have to appear in this case.

In other words the right of the plaintiff and his counsel jointly or severally to appear before the superior court or this court or any other court in this proceeding or any other of like nature, is challenged and that question among others is clearly and definitely raised for the consideration of this court.

General Streeter submitted a brief meeting the contentions of Mr. Taylor, arguing that they could be supported only on the theory that New Hampshire courts had been mistaken as to their jurisdiction for more than a generation.

Mr. Taylor spoke briefly in rejoinder, and at one point was interrupted by Chief Justice Parsons, who asked:

"If we remand this case as you ask, how long do you think it will be in the lower court before they send it up to us again?" The question was not answered.

### RECEIVER NAMED FOR WORKS

(By the United Press)

LONDON—A receiver has been appointed for the Thames Iron Works Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited, which appeared in the bankruptcy court Tuesday. It is said that owing to the higher wages demanded by labor in London the concern was unable to bid successfully against the provincial shipyards.

## Bon Ton Corsets

Special models for the full figure

FOR the full figure there are numerous BON TON models—different lengths and heights—and each one admirably adapted to accomplish a special purpose. No type of figure requires more careful or correct corseting.

With a BON TON model properly fitted, all excess flesh is equally distributed, prominent curves subdued, and the wearer's form quickly assumes the fashionable contour. At the same time, perfect fit and absolute comfort are assured.

One of the newest designs is MODEL 960, which has low bust, long hips and back. Cutaway front and 6 substantial hose supporters.

Made of white coutil. Sizes 19 to 30. Price \$3.

GUARANTEED TO FIT, WEAR AND SATISFY.

## Chandler & Co.

TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST

### WOMEN JOURNALISTS AT THEIR MEETING LISTEN TO SPEECHES

Nearly 300 members of the New England Woman's Press Association are in attendance at the twenty-sixth anniversary meeting of that organization this afternoon at the Hotel Vendome. The president, Mrs. Ida May Pierce, opened the meeting with an address of welcome, and then Miss Bessie F. G. Brainard, who is chairman of the program committee, took charge.

Miss Rosetta Key rendered a vocal selection, and Mrs. Cara B. Whiton-Stone read an original poem written expressly for the occasion. Letters of congratulation were read, including one from Sir Frederic Pollock of England.

The Rev. W. B. Ayers delivered the address of the afternoon on "Moral Responsibilities of Journalism." A discussion followed.

An informal reception will be held late in the afternoon. Those in the receiving line will include Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Whiton-Stone, Judge and Mrs. Austin, Miss Keefe and Dr. Ayers. The tea room will be in charge of Mrs. Susan Bowker of Brookline.

Among those who will assist are Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb, a past president; Mrs. Ella C. Richards, secretary; and Miss Helen M. Winslow, one of the founders of the association.

### MORE MONEY LEFT FOR PARK SYSTEM

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The First Universalist church and the park system of this town will benefit by bequests made in the will of Mrs. Sarah E. Bryant. The church receives a legacy of \$1000 and \$4000 is left in trust with Maynard E. Clemons, town councillor, for the benefit of Miss Mary E. Nichols, during the latter's lifetime, after which \$2000 of that sum will go to the town of Wakefield for the benefit of the park system.

This is the third bequest to the town park system during the past few months. The town has just received \$2000 through the will of John G. Aborn and also a large tract of land comprising Castle Hill park.

### MR. TAFT ON COST OF LIVING

WASHINGTON—President Taft is planning to take up the high cost of living in a special message to Congress when he transmits the report of the tariff board's investigation of the wool and cotton schedules.

### CHICAGO PACKERS SEEK TO AVOID TRIAL IN TRUST LAW ATTACK

CHICAGO—A new move was made by the indicted Chicago meat packers Tuesday when they surrendered to the United States marshal and appealed to United States Circuit Court Judge Kohlstaad for a writ of habeas corpus in an effort to avoid trial and to have declared unconstitutional, void and of no force the Sherman antitrust law.

The latest move was a surprise to the government and the arguments will be heard on Thursday. The trial of the packers was set to begin next Monday. The request for a decision on the constitutionality of the Sherman antitrust law before undergoing trial was said to have been taken as a necessary step to carry the case before the United States supreme court without the cost or delay of a trial.

Violations of the fifth, sixth and eighth amendments to the United States constitution, ambiguity and alleged failure of the act either to create an offense against the government or so to define what it set up as an offense in a manner that would enable the citizen to know when he erred and when not, are charged against the Sherman law as the law was recently interpreted by the United States supreme court in the Standard Oil and other cases.

John S. Miller, who as chief of counsel for the packers conducted Tuesday's court action, characterized the Sherman law as a "net large enough to catch all possible offenders, and leaves it to the courts to step in and say who rightfully can be detained and who set at large." Of the 10 packers indicted but J. Ogden Armour were temporarily in custody while the petition was heard.

### BOYS CLUB MEETS TO BEGIN WORK

The Melrose Highlands Boys Club, conducted by the boys' club committee of the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club, opened its second season of Tuesday afternoon, when nearly 100 boys and young men of the Highlands section enrolled in the various classes. The school department has granted the club the use of the little Franklin schoolhouse for the season.

A. C. Bicknell, who conducted the club last year, is again in charge. Active work will commence at once.

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BOSTON



## HOME MARKET CLUB PROTEST TO MR. TAFT ON PAPER SCHEDULE

(Continued from page one)

of justice to all parts of the country and to all sections of our citizenship.

"The anti-trust laws should be brought into harmony with modern conditions and so amended that the great business of the country can be conducted aggressively, openly, honestly, and without the sacrifice of private or public rights."

The report of the secretary covered the paper and pulp situation, the tariff question and the recent elections, and included the following:

"Pulp and paper importers are planning to bring suit against the government to recover the tariff duties which they have paid since the enactment of the reciprocity bill on imports of foreign pulp and paper. It is claimed that Norwegian and Swedish pulp producers are back of this movement. They claim that under the most favored nation clause they are entitled to the benefits and privileges of our lowest tariff rate."

"The amount of money involved is considerable, and if the United States loses the case it will pay heavily for its experiment in free print paper and for the inexperience and indifference of high officials and ambitious lawmakers."

"The deep plot of the Newspaper Publishers Association at whose instigation the clause was so cleverly added to the bill is becoming still more apparent and their ruthless sacrifice of an important American industry is shown in clearer colors by their demand in a letter recently sent to President Taft that the government observe good faith in regard to the favored nation clause of 28 treaties with respect to the free importation of pulp and paper."

"In opposition to this claim for free trade in pulp and paper, the Home Market Club demands that the government observe good faith with American producers of pulp and paper and urges that the national administration, elected on a pledge to protect American industries, consider the repeal of this legislation, rather than a further extension of its benefits to foreign producers."

"The lesson of the election is that the tide of discontent is receding and that greater energy should be put into the campaign of education. The work of the club should be continued in all of the textile cities and extended to all of our manufacturing towns and cities."

"It is information which the public needs. Today they are fed with misinformation. If the facts did not substantiate our theories our cause would be no stronger than that of our opponents. But back of it are the facts of history, the achievements of a century of unexampled development and the high importation of an unprecedented prosperity."

"Occasional reverses are met along every line of endeavor. But to men of courage and faith they are the incentive to renewed effort. The past, for us, abounds with encouragement; but our plans and work must be intelligently adapted to the needs of the present and the large opportunities of the future."

"If the policy of protection means anything of value to the country, it means far more to our millions of wage earners than it does to our billions of capital. No matter how much the manufacturer needs protection, the workingman needs it far more. Hundreds of millions of American capital are already engaged in foreign countries. If access to our markets is made easier for the foreign producer more millions of American money will be invested abroad. The American workingman must find employment for his labor here or migrate to some country where employment can be found."

"It is to the American wage-earner that our cause should be presented, for to them does it mean the most. Here, then, lies the great work of this club and to its effective prosecution, I ask your earnest cooperation."

## GERMANY ASKS TO SHIP PAPER

WASHINGTON.—Germany demands that it be allowed to ship wood pulp free of duty into the United States. The demand comes through the German embassy here and is in the form of a note.

It claims under the favored nation clause of the existing treaty between the United States and Germany the same privileges enjoyed by the Canadian pulp and paper of free entry into America.

Secretary Knox said that he regarded the matter as one requiring the action of the President and the secretary of the treasury.

**MAY CHANGE ROAD TERMINAL.**  
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Reports were current here today that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway will establish its Atlantic terminal at L'Etang, Charlotte county, instead of at St. John.

## PARKMAN HOME WHICH PUZZLES CITY



House at 33 Beacon street which historical societies desire to have the privilege of using

## JOHN W. WEEKS SAYS MONETARY REFORM IS URGENTLY NEEDED

(Continued from page one)

man, Mansfield; Charles H. J. Kimball, Boston, and George C. Fairbanks, Natick.

Finance and financial legislation—Louis P. Howe, chairman, Boston; George W. Moore, Boston; J. C. Bennett, Lynn; Maurice Kane, Whitman; Clarence E. Hodgkins, Northampton; John E. Spencer, Salem; Bradley M. Rockwood, Franklin; George L. Avery, South Framingham, and Henry A. Hall, Everett.

Insurance—Charles H. J. Kimball, chairman, Boston; Richard F. Barrett, Concord; Henry D. Bennett, Boston; Henry S. Hutchinson, New Bedford; James T. Steele, Marlboro; Edmund C. Pond, Needham, and John E. Spencer, Salem.

International arbitration—Loyd E. Chamberlain, chairman, Brockton; John H. Corcoran, Cambridge; Walstein R. Chester, Boston; Charles T. Tatman, Worcester, and Clarence E. Hodgkins, Northampton.

Manufactures—Bernard E. Donigan, chairman, Lawrence; Deliver S. Spaulding, Mansfield; Edmund Reardon, Cambridge; Edwin R. Hoag, Chelsea; S. Alden Eastman, Milford; Alfred W. Donovan, Rockland; William H. Gleason, Chelsea; Edward T. Thompson, Fall River, and Lyman P. Osborn, Peabody.

Membership—Abner K. Pratt, chairman, Boston; Alfred W. Donovan, Rockland; James A. Halloran, Norwood; Charles H. Hayes, Haverhill; Emmett H. Naylor, Springfield; John H. Murphy, Lowell, and Charles F. Wilson, Fitchburg.

Municipal affairs—Charles G. Warren, chairman, Malden; Charles H. Hayes, Haverhill; Walter K. Hutchinson, Arlington; Frank W. Mendum, Roxbury; John P. Kirby, Chicopee; Richard F. Barrett, Concord, and Cleveland T. Chandler, East Bridgewater.

National legislation—Loyd E. Chamberlain, chairman, Brockton; Thomas J. Carroll, Gloucester; Henry S. Hutchinson, New Bedford; D. Fletcher Barber, Boston; Erastus Worthington, Dedham; Albert L. Flanders, Boston; Charles R. Putnam, Boston; Robert Robertson, Beverly, and Albert L. Haskell, Somerville.

Postoffice and postal laws—Alfred W. Donovan, chairman, Rockland; Erastus Worthington, Dedham; Augustus M. Bearse, Middleboro; William B. Denbroeder, Weymouth; Charles H. J. Kimball, Boston; Lemuel W. Standish, Stoughton; George H. Cooper, Pittsfield; Frederick A. Hubbard, Newton, and George L. Abell, Wellesley.

State legislation—James A. Halloran, chairman, Norwood; Edwin R. Hoag, Chelsea; William H. Gleason, Chelsea; James T. Steele, Marlboro; George C. Fairbanks, Natick; J. C. Bennett, Lynn; March G. Bennett, Boston; Cleveland A. Chandler, East Bridgewater, and Bradley M. Rockwood, Franklin.

Statistics and information—Augustus M. Bearse, chairman, Middleboro; Bernard E. Donigan, Lawrence; Charles G. Warren, Malden; William B. Denbroeder, Weymouth; William S. O'Brien, Abington; Charles F. Wilson, Fitchburg; Maurice Kane, Whitman; George H. Cooper, Pittsfield, and Albert W. Ellis, Boston.

Taxation—Henry D. Bennett, chairman, Boston; D. Fletcher Barber, Boston; Frank H. Pope, Leominster; March G. Bennett, Boston; William S. O'Brien, Abington; Edward T. Thompson, Fall River, and Charles R. Putnam, Boston.

Transportation—Edmund Reardon, chairman, Cambridge; Abner K. Pratt, Boston; Albert L. Flanders, Boston; Emmett H. Naylor, Springfield; Louis P. Howe, Boston; George W. Moore, Boston; John P. Kirby, Chicopee; John H. Murphy, Lowell, and Charles T. Tatman, Dorchester.

Ways and means—John H. Corcoran, Cambridge; Loyd E. Chamberlain, Brockton; Walstein R. Chester, Boston;

## COUNCIL VOTES NOT TO SELL PROPERTY GIVEN TO BOSTON

Mayor Fitzgerald will be asked today to determine in what manner the George F. Parkman house on Beacon street shall be used by the city, the committee of the city council having voted not to recommend that it be sold, as the result of a hearing on Tuesday.

Recently the city received a second offer for the Parkman property of \$68,000, this being a little more than its assessed value, but representatives of several historical societies in Boston opposed its sale and argued to have the house remodeled and devoted to headquarters for historical societies for which rent should be paid to the city.

William S. Appleton, secretary of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, said the city could not afford to sell this property for even \$100,000, associated as it is with the life of the donor of more than \$600,000 to the city of Boston for park purposes.

He proposed that it be altered inside and offered in behalf of his society to take the second floor for a rental that would be reasonably small. In a letter to Mayor Fitzgerald he said that if the society were given this or any floor and sublet it, the city might have half the revenue from the subletting.

He promised the committee that if his society were given the occupancy of the second floor museum features would be exhibited there in keeping with the Parkman exhibits on the first floor.

D. Fletcher Barber, Boston, and Edric Eldredge, Boston.

Health—George L. Avery, chairman, South Framingham; Frederick A. Hubbard, Newton; W. K. Hutchinson, Arlington; S. Alden Eastman, Milford; Lemuel W. Standish, Stoughton; Albert W. Ellis, Boston, and George L. Abell, Wellesley.

"In normal times our present currency system and banking methods provide for all of our needs, and it is only the student of financial matters, and the economist who is looking far ahead in such affairs, who criticize our present laws and methods. Their criticisms, however, have been unheeded because most persons will not take the time to study such questions, so they do not really comprehend what our needs are. All this is changed, however, when unusual financial conditions develop," said Mr. Weeks.

"The monetary commission undertook its task, studying first our own defects and needs; then making a thorough study of the systems employed in foreign countries for the purpose of grafting on to our system such parts of them as could be used, modifying them to meet our peculiar conditions. With that purpose in mind, investigating committees have been abroad, a carefully prepared, up-to-date financial library has been published, the financial systems of foreign countries having the best methods have been carefully investigated, our own banking deficiencies have been given the amplest consideration, and the commission is substantially ready to make a report, which, under the law passed at the recent special session of Congress, must necessarily be made before the 9th of next January."

"Our people in their foreign trade, especially with South America and the Orient, have been militated against, because there has been no means of buying New York or other United States exchange in those countries."

"From South America and the Orient in such cases our importer arranges a credit with a London bank through his own local bank, the result being that the London banks take a shave off practically all the business which we do with those two sections of the world. While there is no data to show just how much this amounts to, there is sufficient information to prove that we pay millions of dollars annually to European

banks for service which should be performed by our own institutions; and, in addition to the monetary loss, there is a distinct loss in prestige in being obliged to conduct our financial operations through others."

"By a reverse process our exporters are placed at a disadvantage because they are obliged, in shipping to other than European countries, to accept payment in a foreign currency, so that they must necessarily speculate on the rate of exchange in making prices for their goods."

"Not the least important part of this plan is the suggestion for note issues. It provides that hereafter there shall be no further issue of bond-secured notes beyond the amount now outstanding that national banks may retain their present outstanding circulation, but whenever any bank retire circulation it shall surrender the right to reissue notes."

"Government bonds the world over have been rapidly decreasing in price during recent years. English consuls are now selling at the lowest price in their history. Our own credit is the best of any nation in the world, but the real market for our bonds is indicated by the price recently obtained for the Panama issue, which does not carry the circulation privilege and which sold on a little less than a 3 per cent basis. It is, therefore, believed that national banks holding 2 per cent bonds on which to obtain a circulation would prefer to dispose of them at a fair market price rather than to hold them, although there is some profit connected with the circulation privilege."

"It is proposed that the notes of the Reserve Association shall be received at par in payment of all taxes and other dues to the United States, and for all other purposes except the obligations of the government which specifically require payment in gold."

"The time seems to have now come when there may be made a united effort to bring about this legislation. It is true that conditions at Washington, with the different branches of Congress and the President in antagonism politically, do not promise well for fundamental changes in anything. Still an effort has been made, and I hope successfully, to keep this question removed from politics. It should be, in no sense a political question, for now most men admit that the government has the constitutional right to authorize and use national banks as fiscal agencies, and those who would permit the government to issue circulation direct are comparatively few in number. Yet the government should supervise and regulate the issuing of circulation; should regulate and control the methods of conducting business by its own agents, and should profit, to some degree, in return for doing its own business through the Reserve Association. I am therefore optimistic enough to hope that the report which the commission will make next winter will be accepted and that the bill accompanying it will become a law."

"Certainly there is today no more important question before the public, and there cannot be one more important for Congress to consider than this. It will do more to preserve the stability of our commercial affairs and develop our foreign trade than any similar measure which has been considered since the days of the civil war. I hope the plan may receive the consideration and cordial support of this association, which as much as any other is dependent on stable conditions and the possibility of obtaining, at reasonable rates of interest, the necessary capital to conduct its business under all conditions."

**OPPORTUNITY FOR  
BOYS IS SHOWN IN  
VOCATION STUDIES**

Opportunities offered for continuing education along vocational lines after the regular school work is finished, were emphasized before the pupils of the upper classes of the high school of commerce today in addresses by the principals of three continuation schools.

"If through knowledge of his goods, acquaintance with the leading men of the trade and friendship with other men of his own age who are coming leaders, are of any aid to a young man, then the dry goods class offers a real opportunity to the ambitious boy," said Chester M. Grover, head of the dry goods school.

F. Edwin Walter, head of the school of banking, said the members of this school are preparing papers on the questions of an asset currency as well as the central bank question.

O. D. Evans, head of the shoe and leather school, said every boy who is planning to enter the shoe or leather business at the completion of his course at the commerce school should take the continuation course.

**GIVEN A HEARING  
ON WATER SUPPLY**

Under a resolve enacted by the Legislature of this year calling for an investigation and report upon the water supply for the cities of Salem and Beverly and for the town of Peabody, to be taken from the Ipswich river or its tributaries, or from such other source as the board may find available for the purpose, the state board of health gave a hearing today.

Beverly made the proposition that it be permitted to take the whole of Wompatuck lake and have the other cities and towns go into the Metropolitan system. This was not endorsed by the other parties on the ground that the expense would be prohibitive.

**BORROWS PAY FROM TEACHERS**  
LYNN, Mass.—By borrowing a week's salary from every teacher the school department will save more than \$8000 this year. By this action the department will go through the present year without any deficit.

# Handsome New Dress Goods

*At Savings Averaging Over 25%*

These High-grade Suitings come in a matchless variety of the New Fall and Winter weaves and colorings now most in fashionable demand. At such sweeping price reductions, these fine quality goods—excellent wearing worsteds, handsome chevots and exclusive Scotch novelties—are one of the season's greatest offerings of values.

1.00 and 1.25 Plain and Fancy Suitings, 79c

50 to 54 in. wide, these include a splendid range of chevots and storm serges, in navys, Scotch novelty effects and odd pieces in various weaves, taken from our regular stock; strictly all-wool fabrics. Special at... 79c

1.00 Storm Serge, 69c

50 in. wide, a pure worsted, elegant wearing stylish cloth, in three of the best shades of navy, no inferior dyes or yarns being used in the production... 69c

2.00 German Broadcloth, 50 In. Wide, 1.59

Shown in a good range of street colors, warranted spotproof and to still retain its brilliant lustre. Special at... 1.59

1.25 54-Inch Black Dress Goods, 79c

54-in. all wool storm serges and 54-in. fancy worsteds, closely woven fabrics, in good clear blacks that will give excellent service. Offered at... 79c

2.00 Black Broadcloths, 1.59

Have always been and will continue to be popular. A strictly imported cloth of German manufacture, water spotproof, having lustrous, permanent finish... 1.59

## Unusual Values In New High-Grade Silks and Velvets

This Fall value-giving sale specializes in the very fabrics now in most demand, offering unusual values in finest quality velvet, Dresden silks, satin messalines, striped chiffons, and bordered silk—many in absolutely exclusive effects here, and all covered by our guarantee of quality and newness.

2.50 Black Costume Velveteen, at 1.98

A fine imported black Velveteen, 32 inches wide, splendid black, fast pile, rich lustre, chiffon finish... 1.98

75c Satin Messalines

In twenty-five light and dark shades; this quality has much lustre, fine weight and is a reproduction of the famous Liberty messaline; a most attractive value. Special, a yard 59c

1.00 Dainty Dresden Silks

An especially attractive lot of light-colored floral silks for holiday work; unique designs and colorings. Special, a yard 69c

1.50 Double Width Bordered Silks

In chiffon cloth and marquisettes, 42 to 48 inches wide, in a fine line of colors, beautiful qualities and attractive flouncing. Special, a yard... 98c

1.00 Stripe Chiffon Double Width

44 inches wide, a great value in one of the handsome black and white effects so much in vogue at present. Special, a yard... 49c

3.50 Black Coating Velvet

A heavy Black Coating Velvet, 32 inches wide, rich lustrous pile and a most dependable quality for coats, 32 in. wide... 2.50

*Also the Second Week of Our Great Underprice Sale of Imported Black Silks—Reductions of a quarter and a third*

Dress Goods and Silks—Main Store, Street Floor

Mail or telephone your order for anything you may need, if you cannot visit the store in person. All orders are attended to by capable, experienced persons, and prompt shipment of goods wanted is assured. Telephone Oxford 3200.

## Jordan Marsh Company

### SPECIAL TRAIN FOR THE BANKERS

New England bankers and their families who will attend the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Bankers Association in New Orleans, Nov. 20-24, may go by a special train of nine cars which will start from the South Station Nov. 18, at 1:30 p. m., a section of the Twentieth Century Limited. The section will arrive in New Orleans Nov. 20, at 8 a. m.

### LEYLAND LINER BOHEMIAN HERE THREE DAYS LATE

Three days late, the Leyland line steamer Bohemian, Capt. Neil McCallum, arrived about noon today from Liverpool with 43 cabin passengers. The vessel has a large cargo of Almeria grapes, the biggest received here this season. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Muller, who have spent 23 years in Japan, were among the

passengers. They are here to visit relatives in Missouri.

Another passenger was Capt. E. B. Atwood of Plymouth, president of the Cape Cod Steamship Company and member of the Boston Marine Society.

Among the other passengers were: Mrs. H. M. Whitcomb, with the Misses A. M., M. W., and M. A. Whitcomb of Jamaica Plain; Miss A. R. Manning also of Jamaica Plain; R. H. Barnwell of Boston; E. H. Parker of Worcester; Miss M. Payne of Springfield and Dr. George A. Dean of Manhattan, Kansas.

### FINE 'PEARLS

"In all ages the most highly prized of gems"

Necklaces Sautoirs Pendants Rings

Smith  
Patterson & Co.  
52 SUMMER STREET



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## VOILE TRIMMED WITH SATIN

Blouse made in one piece with the sleeves

VOILE trimmed with satin always is beautiful and this gown is exceptionally attractive. The skirt is distinctly new. It gives a tunic effect, yet it is all in one. The blouse is made in one piece with the sleeves, but is closed at the left of the front and includes a sailor collar. No prettier afternoon gown need be asked and at the same time it is so simple that it can quite readily be made at home.

The blouse is made in two pieces only, seamed at the center back. The chemise is separate and attached beneath the collar, and the under-sleeves are made fast under the sleeve trimming. The skirt is cut in three pieces. The satin makes the lower part of these and the voile, the upper, but, if liked, satin could be applied over the voile. This skirt is cut to the high waist line, but many women like the longer skirt and it can be made with the pretty round length while it can be cut to the natural waist line and finished with a belt, so that it is adapted to all figures.

The simple blouse with frill of lace is eminently distinctive in effect, but if plain material were used this same model could be trimmed with braided motifs, filling the point in the front, on the collar and sleeves to be equally smart and give an entirely different result.

The skirt can be made of one material throughout and either trimmed on the indicated line or left plain.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard of satin 21 inches wide and 1 1/2 yards of all-over lace 18 inches wide; for the upper portion of the skirt will be needed 4 yards 27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, for the lower portion 2 1/2 yards 27 or 36, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern of the blouse (7177), is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 bust, of the skirt (7177), in sizes 22 to 30 waist.



They can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## WAISTS OF CHEAP TEXTURES

Draperies crepe and curtain scrim look well made up

THERE are few really practical shirtwaists. Fashion is offering any number of gaudy bodies for use with quite plain gowns, but those who find themselves restricted in means very sensibly get the unmade materials and turn out something more suited to their needs.

If there is a Japanese shop around the corner go there and ask for the cotton crepe used for room draperies. It is 30 cents a yard, 32 inches wide, and in artistic colors—blues, golden browns, many shades of gold and red. These cheap textures make up lovely waists of a useful and comfortable sort for ordinary wear, and if wished it is possible to turn them into something fine. One golden brown bodice of this crepe seen recently had a tiny edge of drapery gilt down each side of the button flap; the little buttons, used in clusters of three at the centre of the plait, were also of gold. The crepe will accord with the imitation Irish laces and with ribbon and narrow velvet; but a plain treatment, or else a little embroidery in a matching color, always gives a stylish effect. Such waists positively match the color of the suit, or else they are in white or white with a touch of the gown color.

Another novel material is a good quality of curtain scrim, and as the weave of this allows a cross-stitch embroidery the scrim bodice may be made very fancy with colored needlework. Dutch blue, red and brown stitchery glorified one white scrim waist of home-made sort seen recently. The creation was for a dress in a wool mixture in the several colors.

A pongee in white or tan is also sometimes bought and dipped in a dye of the exact gown color, and, while many of such waists are made up rather plainly, others will show the dainty white gumpes and undersleeves, clusters of fancy but-

tons, a little matching embroidery or narrow velvet bands. The trimmings of a silk waist are as varied, although there is nothing smarter for a really plain coat suit than the regulation shirtwaist in a plain color with a white linen collar and bow tie, according to the Portland Oregonian.

There are numerous little silk and satin overblouses for thin lingerie waists, some of these having the fronts with long points which tie sash fashion around the figure. Another model is like the peplum bodice to some extent, although it is really an overjacket; something longer than an Eton; this has rounded fronts and a little tail finish of puffing.

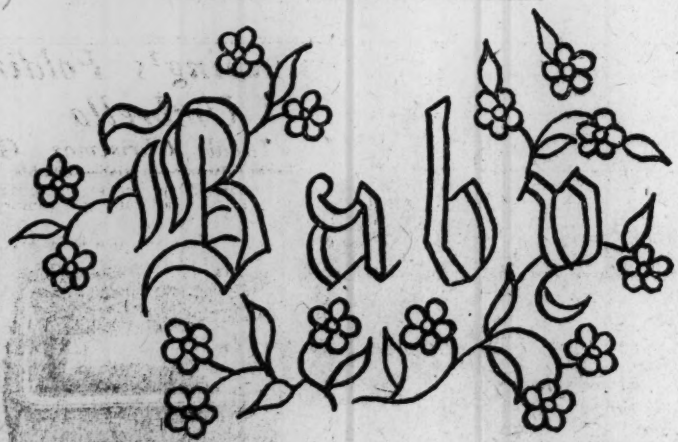
Either of the overblouse styles can be made easily at home and they offer pretty opportunities for dressiness at very small cost. They fit snugly, so those who want warm, practical waists that will harmonize with their suits, if not match them exactly, would do well to consider such materials as white cashmere and old red or orange velveteen. The cashmere washes like a rag and the velvets in these tints go with almost every other street color.

## SHOE TREE RIBBON

The shoe tree, made of a flexible piece of steel fitted into a toe-shaped piece of wood, is not difficult to cover, says an exchange. While any colored ribbon may be used for winding the steel, if the trees are for colored satin slippers, ribbon to match is used for the trees. At the center of the steel a rosette or fluffy bow of the ribbon is fastened into place. Shoe trees of this sort, make acceptable as well as attractive-looking gifts.

## LETTERING FOR BABY'S PILLOW

Surrounded by flowers of forget-me-not



FOR the baby pillow nothing could be daintier than the word "Baby" surrounded by forget-me-nots. A few of the flowers may be scattered over the rest of the pillow with good effect. The work may be done in white or colors. The letters are first padded and then worked closely over and over. The leaves and flowers are done in the solid satin stitch with the dots as eyelets

and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 will be suitable for the embroidery.

Directions for transferring—In taking off this pattern lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the news paper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through

## TRIED RECIPES

### FRIED EGGS

BREAK open into a dish the required number of eggs, taking care not to break the yolks. Fry slices of bacon in a hot skillet, turning constantly. Pour eggs into the pan containing the hot bacon grease, and have a very low blaze under the pan. If soft eggs are wanted turn them over with a pancake turner or spatula, as soon as they will hold together. One minute after turning they are ready to serve. To fry them harder, break the yolk just before turning, and if necessary turn again. Serve with the bacon. It is easier to use a small frying pan and cook only two or three at one time.

### SCRAMBLED EGGS

Beat the whites and yolks separately, adding salt to the whites and milk to the yolks, allowing one tablespoon of milk to each egg. Stir yolks into the whites, add pepper, and pour into a well buttered skillet. Stir constantly over a moderate fire with a pie knife or pancake turner until of the required consistency. This is also nice with the addition of minced ham or browned corn. If corn is used, brown it in butter in the frying pan first, then pour the eggs over it. Grated cheese is sometimes used.

### OMELET

Prepare the same as for scrambled eggs, and bake in a hot oven about six minutes, or pour into a hot buttered skillet, and when brown cut in four parts, turn each one and brown on the other side.

### EGGS WITH ONION

Slice three onions, fry in butter, and lay on a hot platter. Over this slice three hard-boiled eggs. Grate three hard-boiled eggs into a saucepan, add pepper and salt and moisten with cream or milk. Heat and pour over the onions.

### POACHED EGGS

Break one egg at a time into boiling salt water, allowing them to remain long enough to cook the white. Dip out with skimmer, placing each egg on a hot piece of buttered toast.

### EGG BALLS

Mix the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs with one teaspoonful melted butter, pepper, salt, and enough raw egg to form into balls the size of marbles. Drop into hot soup two minutes before serving.—Choice Recipes.

## READING HABIT

It is a good plan to have a regular time for reading. One accomplishes so much more in this way, and besides establishes a kind of intellectual habit that is a good thing in itself, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. "In an hour, or even half an hour given regularly each day to reading, a great deal may be accomplished. Do not confine yourself to serious books. Alternate light with heavy reading and do not attempt heavy reading. Do not read merely to be amused. Treat your books as friends.

## COLOR FORMULAS FOR PAINTS

Compilation worthy of preservation

THE following comprehensive tabulation of tint and color formulas for paints is compiled from a recent number of the Master Painter. The information is presented in alphabetical arrangement on successive Wednesdays:

Pearl Gray—White, 98 parts; drop black, 1 1/2 parts; Tuscan red, 1/2 part. Primrose—Medium chrome yellow. Pink, Opera—White, 50 parts; vermilion, 5 parts; medium chrome green, 1 part.

Pink, Orange—Equal parts white lead and orange mineral. Pink, Royal—Zinc white, 2 parts; carmine lake, 1 part.

Pink, Shell—White, 50 parts; English vermilion, 2 parts; orange chrome, 1 part; burnt sienna, 1 part. Portland Stone—Raw umber, French ochre and white lead.

Plum—White, Prussian blue and Venetian red. Purple—Zinc white, 4 parts; ultramarine blue, 2 parts; carmine, 1 part; or, white, blue and lake.

Purple, Deep Tint—White, 3 parts; ultramarine blue, 1 part; rose pink, 1 part. Purple, Regal—White, 4 parts; cobalt blue 2 parts; carmine, 1 part.

Purple, Slate—White, 60 parts; ultramarine blue, 3 parts; Indian red, 1 part. Purple, Transparent—Cobalt ultramarine, 1 part; carmine No. 40, 1 part.

## BARGAIN COUNTER DELIGHTS

Good value for the money secured and why

GENUINE bargaining does not depend upon mere cheapness, for the thing you do not need or really want is dear at any price, remarks a writer in the Delinquent. One of my friends collects in the lower drawer of her spare room bureau a strange medley of waist patterns, and neck-gear, lengths of ribbon, boxes, baskets. She calls it her bargain drawer. Occasionally she pulls out the contents and says thoughtfully: "I wonder whatever possesses me to buy these things? I never can use them."

The sagacious shopper does not expect marvels. To the announcement of bargains, she returns the question: "Why is this article marked down at such a price?"

Perhaps another season is close at hand. The merchant may have had an oversupply of this particular thing. Styles are changing. Soon there will be no demand for it. Therefore, it is wiser to close it out now even at a low profit or a sacrifice.

Many a woman whose trim and tasteful appearance is the envy of other women less skilled in shopping problems maintains her standard of dress by help of the bargain.

Perhaps she waits until late in the

season when the remaining suits are almost always materially marked down. They must be got out of the way to simplify the taking of inventory, or because the space they occupy will shortly be needed for new goods. This shopper is careful never to select extremes in any season's styles. She searches until she finds something appropriate, becoming, of durable quality, and of very simple style. Above all, she avoids the especially conspicuous.

Manufacturers' sales, consisting of vast quantities of sample goods, sent out each season as forerunners, often enable our shops to offer really valuable bargains. Many experienced shoppers are on the alert for these.

Every winter there are sales of sample undershirts—silk, mohair, etc., at a wide range of prices, but at about two thirds of the price you have to pay for the same article later on and through the year.

Sample sales of hosiery often offer extraordinary values. As one is sure to keep on needing skirts and stockings, it is well to lay in the year's supply when such opportunities offer.

When the great glove sales are announced at the Louvre and Bon Marche, the greatest department stores in Paris, the French women flock to secure them. They may be seen studying their long lists of the family's requirements—winter gloves and summer gloves, dress gloves and street gloves, gloves for men, gloves for the young ladies, for the boys and girls, for madame herself.

It is an edifying lesson in shopping to watch a Frenchwoman laying in her bargain gloves, her family's supply for a year. The merchant knows that if he can once toll people to his bargain counter most of them will buy from other counters as well. He can, therefore, afford to make extensive sales at little or no profit, knowing that he will recoup elsewhere. By manufacturing certain articles in quantity he is able to make the announcements which draw the bargain hunter.

One firm which built up an extensive business in men's furnishings has now a successful department for women's clothes. About twice a year it advertises a great shirtwaist sale. These waists are genuine bargains. Many well-dressed women watch to see these sales announced and hasten to secure a supply.

In the firm's big business of men's shirt-making, there is a gradual accumulation of remnants of pretty batistes, lawns, linens and madrases. These are utilized in manufacturing waists for women. The profit upon them is probably not large, but worth while.

There are the remnants. The merchant is glad to dispose of them at a marked-down price to clear the space for new materials.

## POPULAR RUCHES

The mousseline ruches which lie in flat knife plaitings around the neck are one of the fads of the moment. Some of them have upstanding frills and some do not. Some even fall over the tops of tall stock collars. As to the knife plaitings used to trim various garments, they are everywhere. Perhaps the most usual place is in the finishing of crossover bodices where one side has such a plaiting its entire length. Little satin coats with afternoon frocks are finished with the plaitings or with fringe, the two being in about equal vogue. Plaitings for the neck are of lace, of mousseline, of net and of satin. The satin and velvet ones are especial favorites for all the various uses. Such little trimmings with one side in contrast to the other are effective for all sorts of uses and they may be had ready made at the ruching counter. The wide lace plaitings sold by the yard make up the big flat jabots which are so much liked.—Indianapolis News.

## Useful Silver for Thanksgiving

At STOWELL'S

Unusual display of Silver for Thanksgiving. Our Silver Department represents a range of selection unsurpassed by any in New England.

CASSEROLES, Sterling, 10.00 to 32.00. Plated, 4.50 to 10.00.  
BAKING DISHES, Sterling, 32.00 to 40.00. Plated, 5.00 to 14.00.  
RAMIKINS, Sterling, 24.00 to 75.00 a dozen.  
COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS, Sterling, 37.50 to 95.00 a dozen.  
MEAT DISHES, Sterling, 20.50 to 100.00. Plated, 9.00 to 27.00.  
VEGETABLE DISHES, Sterling, 40.00 to 75.00. Plated, 9.00 to 18.00.  
CONDIMENT SETS, Sterling, 3.00 to 21.00.

CARVING SETS, 3.00 to 16.00.

DUCK SHEARS, 3.50 to 7.50.

FRUIT KNIVES, 3.00 to 16.00.

NUT PICKS, 3.00 to 11.00.

GRAPE SCISSORS, Sterling, 1.50 to 8.75.

NUT CRACKS, Plated, 1.00 up.

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.

Jewelry and Silversmiths

24 Winter Street, Boston

Established in 1823

## The Tel-Electric Piano Player

is the only player in the World

that plays either without your assistance, or under your absolute control

It can be attached to your piano in a few hours, and may remain invisible, even when in use.

Attachable to any Grand or Upright Piano

Price \$350—Convenient Terms

If you cannot call, write for catalog

THE TEL-ELECTRIC COMPANY  
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BOSTON, MASS.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH and WEST

QUITE A NECESSARY LUXURY FOR THE TABLE ON

Thanksgiving Day in New England

IS AN ORDER OF

Page & Shaw's Candies

WE WOULD BE PLEASED TO FURNISH THE CANDY FOR YOUR TABLE ON THIS HOLIDAY.



Chocolates, per pound ..... 85c  
Bonbons, per pound ..... 80c  
Mixture of Chocolates and Bonbons, per pound, 80c

Please address  
PAGE & SHAW'S CANDIES  
13 STATE STREET  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness

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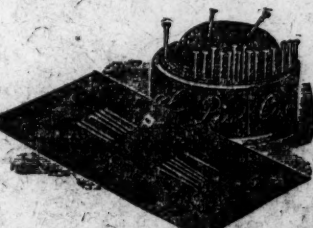
DRESS SHIELD

ODORLESS HYGIENIC

Supreme in Beauty! Quality! Cleanliness!

It possesses two important and exclusive features. It does not deteriorate with age and fall to powder in the dress—can be easily and quickly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. At the stores or sample pair for 25 cents. Every pair guaranteed.

The C. E. CONOVER CO., Mfrs., 101 Franklin St., N. Y.



POINTS IN HOUSEKEEPING

There are other "points" in housekeeping quite as useful to the housewife as those of pins and needles. Over a million "shary" housewives, who use it, know:

SILVER  
ELECTRO-SILICON  
POLISH

has all the points of a perfect silver cleaner—no wearing, no scratching, and for brilliancy it has no equal. No other Silver Polish has all these points.

Free sample for the asking—see the point. It costs you nothing.

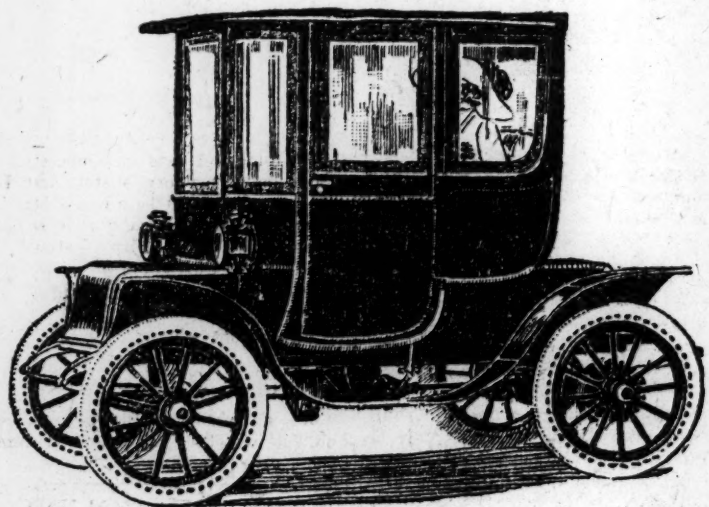
THE ELECTRO-SILICON CO., 36 Cliff St., New York, N. Y.

## LINEN BLEACH

White frocks and blouses or under-clothing that have got "a bad color" should be first soaked in cold water to which a little ammonia has been added, and then given a "lemon bleach"; that is, a large lemon should be cut into slices, rind and all, and boiled up in the boiling pan, or small copper, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. When at full boiling point pop in the linens and muslins, and boil for 20 minutes.

## MIXED PERFUMES

A mixture of two sachet powders is frequently more satisfactory than either of them used separately. Two odors that mix perfectly, says an exchange, are violet and heliotrope, with the addition of a little sandalwood. This is exquisite, says the Hartford Courant. White rose and heliotrope is sweet; lilac and violet is dainty; carnation is delightful and spicy, but the addition of white rose makes it sweeter.



The Least Expensive Car To Own



Baker Electrics excel in low upkeep and in light consumption of current. They are most economical to operate because the motor develops most power from a given charge and the noiseless Bevel-Gear Shaft Drive transmits it with least friction. Mechanical refinement everywhere eliminates waste.

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Boston Distributor,  
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The Baker Motor-Vehicle Co.  
Manufacturers,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO



## WYOMING AN UNDEVELOPED EMPIRE

Rich in Coal and Copper, with Other Mineral Resources—Irrigation Aiding Agriculture—Natural Wonders Unsurpassed Anywhere

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given. They are taken up in the order of their admission to the Union.

WYOMING enjoys the distinction of having been under more rulers and more kinds of government than any other state in the Union. According to Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard's work on "The Government of Wyoming," it has been under Ferdinand and Isabella, Charles I., Philip II., Philip III., Philip IV., Charles II., Philip V., Ferdinand VII., Charles III., Charles IV., Ferdinand VII., and Joseph Bonaparte of Spain; Francis I., Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., Henry III., Henry IV., Louis XIII., Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI., the Republic and the Consulate of France, and Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, Oregon, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, Dakota, Idaho and Wyoming of America. It is the only state that contains lands obtained from all four of our principal annexations which form the territory west of the Mississippi river. The state takes its name from the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania, and the word is supposed to be a corruption of the Indian name "Maughwauwame," meaning large plains.

### Made Forty-Fourth State

Wyoming was organized as a territory July 25, 1868, from what was then the southwestern portion of Dakota, northeastern part of Utah, and eastern part of Idaho. On July 10, 1890, the territory was admitted as a state by act of Congress, being the forty-fourth state in order of admission. Its geographical location places it among the states of the inter-mountain or arid region. Its length from east to west is 355 miles; width from north to south, 276 miles. The area is 97,890 square miles, or 62,645,120 acres.

The region now comprised within the limits of the state was traversed by Canadian explorers and other venturesome persons at an early date, but the first white settlement appears to have been established at Fort Laramie, in the eastern part of the state, in 1834. Later trading posts were established in other localities, and still later the building of the Union Pacific Railroad and the adaptation of the western country to the cattle business led to further settlement. In general appearance the country is mountainous, with valleys, rolling plains and plateaus, the latter covered with grasses of great nutrition and furnishing admirable pasture for live stock. The mean elevation is 6000 feet above sea level, with extremes ranging from 3000 to 14,000 feet. Probably 10,000,000 acres of the total area of the state are covered with timber. The soil of the uplands and plateaus is a light sandy loam, and of the valleys a black loam, in some instances alkaline, but yielding bountifully when reduced by water. About 10,000,000 acres are suitable for agricultural purposes by irrigation, 22,000,000 acres are mountainous, 18,000,000 acres consist of high table lands, and approximately 30,000,000 acres are covered with grass and suitable for grazing.

### Products Varied

By the aid of irrigation abundant crops of tame grasses, such as alfalfa, red clover, bluestem, redtop and timothy are grown. The agricultural productions include wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and Indian corn. Potatoes are an important crop, of superior quality and yielding liberally. Other roots and vegetables are sugar beets and the ordinary farm products of lower altitudes. Hardy fruits and berries thrive, and in the mountains raspberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, chokeberries and buffalo berries are native. Gold, copper and coal mining, petroleum production and raising live stock are the most important interests of the state. There are vast coal fields as yet untapped and subject to entry under the United States statutes. There is an enormous area of oil land, most of which is still open for location. There are mountains of iron ore; there is probably more copper, according to a document issued by legislative authority, than in any other state—veins from four to 25 feet wide, running from 15 to 70 per cent—and many rich gold-bearing lodes. Professor Knight of the state university identified

156 of the varieties of mineral noted in Dana's "System of Mineralogy" as occurring in Wyoming, and this list is constantly being added to as the different formations are opened up and understood.

### Minerals Are Prominent

Included in the state's mineral resources are great bands of rich bituminous shale, large and easily accessible veins of graphite, several deposits of asphaltum, manganese ores of good grade, Epsom salts in large beds, good veins of tin, first quality of Muscovite mica, extensive deposits of sulphur, bismuth ore of rare purity, sulphate of aluminum, an excellent quality of fibrous talc, asbestos, and valuable deposits of natural soda. The semi-precious stones are in abundance. Quartz crystals, agates, jaspers, moss-agates, petrified wood, garnets and beryls are the most important ones. The moss-agates are the best found in the world.

Wyoming is prominent for her mineral

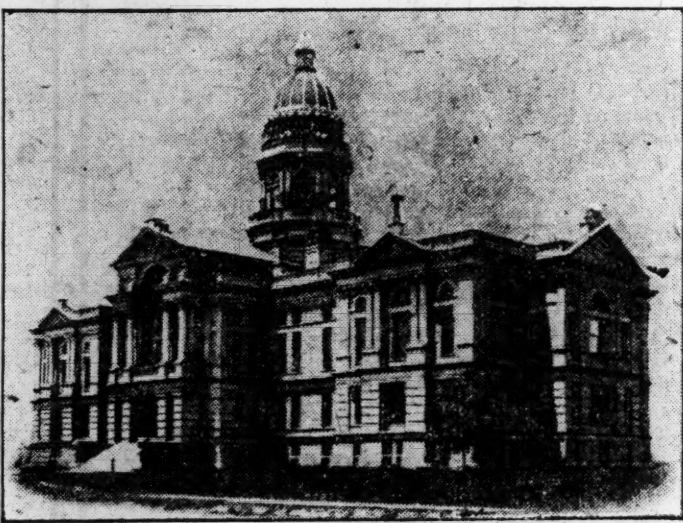
to women teachers, are higher, and that its school methods are at all times kept in union and harmony with the latest and best in modern education.

The Yellowstone National park lies in the northeast corner of Wyoming. It is 62 miles long by 54 miles wide. The park was discovered by John Colter in 1807, but its disclosure to the world was the work of three exploring parties in 1869, '70 and '71. It was reserved as a national park by act of Congress in 1872 and its government and control are under the special authority of the federal government. Its wonders are of great variety, beauty and grandeur, including rocks, rivers and springs, mountains and canyons, with colors and tints that baffle the artist's brush. The eye is never weary, for the scene is ever shifting, ever becoming more and more grand, imposing and impressive.

### Resources Undeveloped

A pamphlet issued by the Wyoming board of immigration terms the state

## "THE MAGIC CITY" WYOMING CAPITAL



Fine State House at Cheyenne, which is noted for its wealth and enterprise

and if the Yellowstone park is taken into the estimate, surpasses the rest of the world in the number of her springs and the magnificence of her waters. The mineral springs embrace hot, cold, sulphur, iron and the alkaline earths, and mud springs. A famous hot spring is located two miles west of Ft. Washakie, on the Shoshone reservation. This spring is 320 feet long by 250 feet broad, with an average temperature of 149 deg. Fahrenheit.

### What State Offers Farmers

Irrigated land of the richest kind, with abundant water supply at from \$25 to \$100 an acre is perhaps Wyoming's best offer to the farmer. Such land can be bought on easy terms and from responsible parties—from the state itself, from the national government, or from private irrigation corporations under state control and supervision. "The crops," said a farmer, speaking of this kind of proposition, "should take care of all payments after the down payment, and yield annual profits of from \$20 to \$50 an acre in addition." Under the arid land act, the state of Wyoming has segregated and contracted for the reclamation of over 500,000,000 acres.

Wyoming is notable for the educational advantages it gives the children of its citizens. In educational matters it leads many of the older states, in that it employs a larger number of teachers in proportion to its population; that its school year is longer; that the salaries paid to teachers, especially those paid

"the undeveloped empire on the Continental divide," and says: "Wyoming offers today the greatest opportunities for active development of undeveloped natural resources of any of the great western states. Its resources are many and diversified and no man can say what is the future of this empire of possibilities. There are enormous areas as yet untouched, and the advent of actual settlers is all that is necessary to place these dormant resources prominently before the commercial world. Railroads are being built to the hitherto inaccessible points of the state, others are being projected and opportunity stands awaiting the right man. We need more capital invested on a business basis and more men of brains, push and honest purpose. To such fortune stands on the Continental divide with winning smile and outstretched arms; to such Wyoming extends a hearty greeting and a cooperative hand."

Wyoming has a present population of 145,965, according to the new census. Her cities, while not large, are progressive. Cheyenne, the capital, takes the lead. Other places worthy of note are Laramie, Rock Springs, Evanston, Sheridan and Green River. Owing to the rapid advancement of Cheyenne after the settlement in 1867 it gained the title of "The Magic City," and has always been noted for the wealth and enterprise of its citizens. Among its institutions is an Elks' home, costing \$30,000. Andrew Carnegie gave \$50,000 toward the construction of its public library. The city has delightful drives.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### STAGE CHILDREN BENEFIT

The National Alliance for the Protection of Stage Children will give a big benefit performance with many novel and interesting features at the Boston opera house next month, the exact date to be announced soon. George C. Tyler, managing director of Liebler & Co., has charge of arrangements. Associated with him are prominent theatrical managers and noted folk in the world of literature and art.

Mr. Tyler had notable success in handling the "Alias Jimmy Valentine" and "Pomander Walk" "all-kid" performances in New York city, also done for charity. It is not yet known whether the Boston opera house benefit will be a juvenile entertainment, or will consist of the best acts playing at the various local theaters.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, is president of the National Alliance; Hollis B. Cooley, secretary; Henry B. Harris, treasurer; the vice-presidents include John W. Alexander, artist; Kate Douglas Wiggin, author; Daniel Frohman, theatrical manager; Prof. William Lyon Phelps, the Rev. Percy S. Grant and the Rev. Thomas C. Slicer. On the general committee are Hamlin Garland, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Josephine Peabody Marks, Winthrop Ames, Francis Wilson, Cynthia Westover Alden, Edith Ellis Furness, Percy Mackaye, Julia Marlowe and Mrs. Fiske.

The object of the organization is to conserve the interests of the children of the stage, not by abolishing their employment but by throwing around it the proper safeguards. Its platform asserts

that dramatic training for children is not drudgery but liberal education, and that professional appearance in the early years is highly helpful to the actor's artistic development. The alliance, among its other work, is seeking to establish a model child labor law in all the states whereby the welfare of stage children shall be safeguarded and the services of children in legitimate dramatic performances utilized.

### HERE AND THERE

The New York opening of Charles Klein's latest play, "The Outsiders," which was to have taken place during holidays, has been postponed until spring, in order that Mr. Klein may rewrite the last two acts of the play. "The Garden of Allah" is such a success at the Century theater, New York, that it will play there all the season. When it is produced in London Lewis Waller will act his present part in the New York production.

### LECTURER TO SPEAK ON FRANCE

A lecture in French will be given on "The France of Today" at Emerson hall, Harvard University, Friday evening by Gustave Lanson, professor of French literature at the University of Paris. The lecture will be free to the public.

### OHIO POSTAL BANK LEADS

CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati Postal Savings Bank is now leading all Ohio cities. In the two months of its existence, 2350 depositors had placed \$134,829 in the government's care.

## BETTER MUNICIPAL FINANCES URGED AT RICHMOND MEETING

(Continued from page one)

give him the power of independent investigation of municipal work, so that his audit will be more than a mere book-keeping audit.

### Uniform Accounting Urged

Mr. Gettemy's paper gave an idea of what has been accomplished in the way of revolutionizing the keeping of accounts in Massachusetts cities through the enforcement of the laws requiring uniformity.

Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, formerly president of the National Municipal League, presided at the opening business session of the convention Tuesday, when the following officers were re-elected:

William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Ind., president; Jane Addams of Chicago, Ill., president; H. D. English of Pittsburgh, William Kent of Kentfield, Cal., C. G. Kidder of New York, Charles Richardson of Philadelphia, vice-presidents; George Burnham, Jr., of Philadelphia, treasurer; Clinton R. Woodruff of Philadelphia, secretary.

At the round-table luncheon session, Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., a resident of Newport, R. I., discussed the "Newport plan" of city government of which he was author.

After the lunch, Richard Henry Dana of Cambridge, Mass., chairman of the council of the National Civil Service Reform League, spoke on municipal civil service.

This afternoon addresses will be made by Selskar M. Gunn, assistant professor of sanitary biology and public health of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; John Stewart Bryan, editor of the Richmond News Leader; William E. Rappard, Harvard University, "The Swiss Electoral System;" Reginald Mott Hull, Cambridge, Mass., "Preferential Voting;" and Thomas H. Mawson, Liverpool, England, "Civic Surveys."

Following the afternoon session today Gov. and Mrs. William Hodges Mann will give a reception to the delegates at the executive mansion.

## RAILROADS PETITION BOARD TO AUTHORIZE ISSUE OF SECURITIES

Authority to issue 2350 shares of preferred stock of the Boston Railroad Holding Company to provide funds for the retirement of 2373 shares of common stock of the Boston & Maine railroad was asked today by Thomas W. Streeter, counsel for the Holding Company, at a hearing before the state board of commissioners. Mr. Streeter said the company had paid \$239,517.38 for the common stock and George B. Phippen, treasurer of the company, was present to affirm the transaction, but the board requested that a written affidavit, showing the purchase, be filed. There was no opposition to the petition.

Walter R. Dame appeared for the Concord, Maynard, Hudson Street Railway Company on a petition of that company asking authority to issue bonds for \$25,000. He said \$30,000 of the amount was for the retirement of that value of outstanding bonds of the Lowell, Acton & Maynard Street Railway Company, recently consolidated with the petitioning company. There was no opposition.

The Berkshire Street Railway Company was represented by H. W. Ely on petitions for relocations in a highway and on private land in Lee, and in Elm street in Pittsfield. There was no opposition.

The board declared its intention of investigating and checking up the plans submitted.

All of these petitions were taken under advisement by the board.

The mayor of Beverly called at the office of the commission this morning to enter a petition protesting against the service of the Bay State Street Railway Company.

## BAY STATE PARTY IN CAPITAL ON WAY TO VALLEY FORGE

WASHINGTON—Following a visit to Richmond, the Massachusetts delegation which attended the unveiling of the monument to the Bay State soldiers, today arrived in this city where points of interest will be visited before the party leaves for Gettysburg, on its way to Valley Forge, Pa., to participate in the unveiling of a monument there Saturday.

## J. G. RAY TALKS ON PROTECTION

Mrs. Isabella A. Potter presided at a meeting of the Boston Business League held Tuesday afternoon in the New England Women's Club rooms, 585 Boylston street. Joseph G. Ray of Franklin spoke on the protection of industries by the government.

After the address Mrs. Elizabeth Meritt Goss spoke in memory of the late Mrs. Margaret Richards, a member of the club.

## ART EXHIBIT SHOWS MR. VINTON'S GENIUS AS AN IMPRESSIONIST

The memorial exhibition of the work of Frederic P. Vinton drew a brilliant assemblage to the Museum of Fine Arts Tuesday afternoon. Appreciation was expressed on all sides as to the satisfactory hanging of the pictures and the impressive setting in the newly screened renaissance court with its fine light and high walls.

The large portraits are hung "on the line" around the gallery with the smaller landscapes and genre subjects grouped between, giving variety, and lending color to the otherwise somber men's portraits. The scarlet hood on the gown of Carroll D. Wright brings in a strong bit of color, echoed in the curtain of McKinley's portrait and in the blue lining of the cloak on Mrs. Vinton's portrait, with the roses on the table beside her.

Mr. Vinton's portraits represent most of the famous men of the day and are full of vigorous characterization. The heads and hands are carefully painted and the accessories thoughtfully indicative of the taste or occupation of the sitter and well subordinated to the personality, toning in white the simple neutral backgrounds which the artist used most skillfully.

The fine carved mahogany table and chair seem well suited to the personality of Dr. Henry Wheatland. Prof. C. C. Langdell is represented at his green-covered college desk with watch open to time his lecture.

The background of Commodore George S. Perkins' portrait shows the sea and is indicative of his exploits on the Mississippi with Farragut.

The portrait of Mrs. E. W. Kinsley in black velvet gown and lace cap on her white hair, shows a typical Boston grand dame. Most effective use is made of the gold and red Japanese embroidered curtain at the side.

The catalogue has an introduction admirably written by Arlo Bates which outlines Mr. Vinton's career.

It was remarked to Mrs. Vinton that the landscapes showed modern feeling and a note of impressionism not to be expected from his portraits.

Mrs. Vinton said the point of departure could be seen between the "Crevette Fisher" which he painted in Normandy in 1889, and the work done at Gitz the following summer, where he met and worked with an enthusiastic group of impressionists. Though still admiring the Barbizon school of painters, he was undoubtedly influenced by the spirit of the younger men, she said.

No. 91 is full of out-of-doors light with the sun falling on the white figures of the wash women and turning the green to gold. The tow-path along the "Canal Moucours" near Grez (56) and the poplars of No. 68 and "Cerny-la-ville" (71) are all delightful. These landscapes, which Mr. Vinton did merely for his own pleasure and not at all seriously are so charming that he would have gained renown if he had chosen this field for his activity rather than portraits.

An old woman's head in a carefully painted cap (108) is one of his earliest paintings and quite Dutch in feeling. Some of the other early pictures were painted at Quebec and Paradise, Newport. The 10 copies of Velasquez show careful study of that great master and were the result of a year's study in Spain.

The procession of choir boys issuing from an old archway was painted in a concours for Jean Paul Laurens and is fine in color and good in composition. It was a quick memory sketch, but Laurens was so impressed he advised Mr. Vinton to do a large painting of it and send it to the Salon, said Mrs. Vinton. This was never done, but it shows the style of work Mr. Vinton expected to do until the success of his portrait of Thomas Appleton led him in a different direction.

Much of the success of the exhibit is due to the committee composed of Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the museum; Thomas Allen and J. Templeman Coolidge Jr. The exhibition will remain open a month longer.

## SUPREME COURT IS CATCHING UP

WASHINGTON—The United States supreme court expects to hear 150 cases before the holidays instead of the usual 75. Instead of four hours for each case, only three hours are given to the most complicated cases, and to those arising under the so-called criminal appeals act, those certified from the circuit courts of appeals and those involving only the point of jurisdiction one and a half hours are accorded to the hearing.

The hearing of most cases is expected to result in the court eventually catching up with its business, so that cases will be heard comparatively soon after being docketed, instead of waiting from two to three years.

## MONETARY BOARD J. W. WEEKS' THEME

Congressman John W. Weeks was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Trade at the Hotel Vendome today. His subject was "The Work of the Monetary Commission."

Luncheon at 1 o'clock was followed by a business meeting at which several vice-presidents who were nominated at the last meeting were elected. John H. Corcoran of Cambridge, the newly elected president of the board, occupied the chair.

## L. P. Hollander & Co.

A Notable Sale of

## Furs and Fur Garments

The Following Item Will Forcefully Illustrate the Splendid Values Presented in the Offering

Twelve former \$125 to \$175  
FINEST Black Pony Coats at \$75  
QUALITY

This sale is a timely event—just at the beginning of the season. It is most unusual that such rare and fine furs should be offered underprice at such a time, and we anticipate a ready response to our announcement.

## Fur Coats

Former \$95 Marmot Coats \$75 Former \$125 Raccoon Coats \$100  
Baltic Seal Coats. Special at \$75 Upwards  
Hudson Seal Coats. Special at \$145 Upwards

SIX FINEST CARACUL and HUDSON SEAL COATS. Used for Models, and formerly priced at \$750 to \$900 to be sold at \$450

## Furs, Scarfs and Muffs

NATURAL RACCOON SETS, Muff and Scarf \$35 upwards  
SKUNK DYED RACCOON SCARFS \$25 upwards  
MUFFS TO MATCH \$30 upwards  
HUDSON SEAL SCARFS \$25 upwards  
BLACK FOX SCARFS \$35 upwards  
BLACK FOX MUFFS TO MATCH \$40 upwards  
MOLE SCARFS \$25 upwards  
MUFFS TO MATCH \$40 upwards

Pointed Fox, Cross Fox and Fisher Sets Specially Priced

## TOYS

An Interesting Display

The advance made by foreign toy makers is shown in these complete stocks. Particularly attractive is the variety of unusual and ingenious toys that have no duplicates. Early selection is advised as the collection is now at its best.

Reasonable prices in every case with a great assortment ranging in price from 25c to \$5

## Millinery

## French Models Just Received

A number of the very latest French Model Hats—fresh from the best Paris makers—are now on exhibition. Both fur-trimmed and plain.

## GERMAN MINISTRY FINDS PARLIAMENT HAS TREATY POWER

(By the United Press)

BERLIN—In a statement by the vice chancellor, Herr Delbrueck, to the committee of the Reichstag, to which the Franco-German treaty had been referred, he said that the government had found it to be just that Parliament should be consulted in a treaty involving the acquisition or cession of colonial territory. Therefore it accepted the proposed statute requiring the assent of the Reichstag and the Bundesrath to any change in the boundary of a colony, but pointed out that the Moroccan-Kongo treaty was excluded under the existing law.

The first tangible result of the Franco-German agreement appeared when a contract was signed by which the French and German mining syndicates in Morocco were fused on a basis of equality. The mining rights in Morocco have been one of the chief causes of friction between the two countries.

### ADDRESS ON MOTOR JOURNEY

F. O. Winslow will deliver an illustrated lecture on "A Motor Trip Through Europe" before the members of the New Hampshire Daughters on Saturday afternoon in the Hotel Vendome.

Personal Christmas Cards for social, professional or business use. Engraved, die stamped, lithographed and printed. Exclusive importations and production. Christmas Card reminders in assorted packages for class use at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Half wholesale price. A. D. MAC LACHLAN, 602 Boylston St., Boston.

## BELGIAN COMPANY HAS \$50,000,000 FOR BOSTON WHARVES

If the city of Boston and the commonwealth of Massachusetts grant the necessary franchises, the Port of Boston & Warehouse Company is ready to spend \$50,000,000 to improve the harbor facilities of Boston, said Albert Lund, a representative of the Belgian Company, at a meeting of the South Boston Trade Association Tuesday night at Bernice hall.

## Manning's Folding Umbrella

An Ideal Christmas Gift  
Light—Strong—Stylish—Durable  
Can be carried in pocket, handbag or suitcase. Does away with the umbrella-carrying nuisance. Fits in a 15-in. bag.



Indispensable when traveling—looks like any non-folding umbrella—never troublesome and always ready when needed. The most convenient, useful and economical umbrella made. Guaranteed for One Year. \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00. At all reputable dealers, or mailed upon receipt of price. JOHN T. MANNING, Umbrella Manufacturer, 43 WINTER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Write today for booklet.

## ORIENTAL Carpets and Rugs

All Varieties and Sizes  
Extra Large Sizes Always in Stock  
Designs and Colors  
Not To Be Found Elsewhere  
Also INEXPENSIVE

### Oriental Carpets and Rugs

Quiet colors and in good taste  
Sensible Imports from all parts of the East

Arthur Williams, Jr., & Co.  
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS  
42, 44 and 46 Franklin Street  
Established 1875.



# Urges Subsidies for U. S. Ships Using the Panama Canal

Mr. Stimson Believed to Be Speaking for Administration Before Trans-Mississippi Congress

## CALLED PEACE ALLY

Champ Clark Tells Delegates Eastern History Writers Neglect West and Mr. Aldrich Explains Plan

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — It was the general opinion expressed today by delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, who heard Secretary Stimson in a speech at the Commercial Club dinner last night advocate subsidies to American shipping using the Panama canal and for its administration as a military adjunct, that he spoke with the knowledge and authority of the administration in Washington.

Mr. Stimson also said, the canal would be a strong factor for the preservation of international peace.

"The \$375,000,000, which we are spending on it not only develops enormous possibilities of peaceful trade, but at the same time is virtually equivalent for defensive purposes to the expenditure of a nearly equal amount in the navy. To have it blocked at a critical moment in our national life either by accident or design, by inefficiency or malice, might be quite as disastrous as having 20 of our battleships sunk at sea. The temptation which that mere fact imposes upon any nation with whom the United States may be at war must never be forgotten or lost sight of."

"Correspondingly, its military effectiveness will make it a powerful ally in assuring a maintenance of peace."

Champ Clark eulogized Thomas Hart Benton, whom he styled "the great Missourian." The dinner commemorated the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the John Jay treaty.

Speaker Clark said it was "unfortunate that the downcasters write nearly all our so-called histories and biographies."

"Of all the statesmen and warriors given to the Union by the South and West, only one gets anything like a fair deal from the New England historians and biographers. That's Henry Clay, because he was said to be the father of the 'American system,' a palpable misnomer, as high protective tariff was old even in medieval times."

"Strange to say, two of the most unpopular and unlovable presidents this country ever had—John Quincy Adams and John Tyler—stand out conspicuously in history as the only two senators of the United States who, when instructed to vote in a way which they could not conscientiously do, resigned and retired to the shades of private life."

"To Benton more than any other man do we owe the fact that our northwestern line is on parallel 49 instead of at the mouth of the Columbia river. To him more than to any other man is due our homestead system."

"To Benton and Dr. Lewis F. Linn jointly we owe gratitude for adding the Platte purchase to Missouri 15 years after Missouri was admitted as a state. There should be a towering joint monument erected to those two senators somewhere in the Platte purchase, and to erect it by popular subscription should be a labor of love."

Currency reform and the proposed change in the banking system of the country as outlined by the national monetary commission formed the theme under consideration by the delegates in the afternoon. Nelson W. Aldrich, chairman of the commission, explained the plan and asserted that people of this region would derive great benefits from the proposed change in banking conditions.

Mr. Aldrich said that no sensible plan for the reorganization of the country's banking system could be controlled by politics. "Neither can it be dominated by Wall Street or any clique in New York or elsewhere," he added.

## Mr. Stimson's Speech

In beginning his talk Secretary Stimson congratulated Kansas City on the interest it is taking in developing navigation on the Missouri river so that it may share in the gulf trade at the opening of the Panama canal. Continuing he said:

What I wish to say to you tonight concerns some of the present problems which arise out of the construction of that canal. We are a little in danger of finding ourselves in a singular position. We are engaged in completing the greatest engineering work of the ages. Our national pride is keenly centered around it. We love to dwell on the spectacular triumphs which have already been achieved—the splendid harmony with which American energy and American inventive skill are uniting in removing mountains, changing the courses of rivers, and creating a huge waterway. We dwell on the immense vista of economic changes in the world's trade which will be created by the opening of this new transisthmian route.

And yet at the same time we are in danger through our own neglect of finding ourselves with the canal all ready on our hands and no provision made for its operation. Part of this is due to the fact that our army engineers, always efficient and never loquacious or self-advertising, are rushing through this great work in far less than the schedule time. When the next rainy season commences with May the water will begin

to rise in the great ditch until at the close of that season it is expected that it will reach at least the 45-foot level. That means water enough to float small boats throughout its length. And unless unforeseen catastrophes occur the canal will be fully ready for ocean traffic more than a year before the time set for its formal opening.

The engineers and the workmen will have done their part; let us see what remains for you and me.

In the first place, we must create a permanent organization to operate the canal and must train the force of men necessary for this operation. By the act of Congress of June 28, 1902, known as the Spooner act, the President of the United States was directed to cause the canal to be excavated, constructed, and completed, and was authorized for that purpose to employ such persons as he deemed necessary and fix their compensation. As soon as the canal is completed his authority and every one of his subordinates will cease.

Even now as the work is nearing completion the time is at hand where the skillful force of trained men who have been engaged in its construction must be gradually disbanded and sent back to the states. This work of disintegration must commence within a few months; and unless Congress gives authority to gradually blend the constructing force, or so much of it as is needed, into a trained force for permanent operation, we shall be reduced to the expensive and somewhat ridiculous proceeding of shipping our 5000 skilled American operatives back to the states, only to begin immediately afterwards the painful process of collecting and breaking in a new operating force.

There then comes up the question of what kind of legal organization or government we are to create in order to train this force and thereafter for all time operate the canal and exercise our control over the surrounding zone. In deciding this question much depends on keeping the fundamental facts clearly before us and not being led away by loose generalization or false analogies.

There are none of the fine grasslands which can be found in other portions of the republic. It is preposterous to think of it ever forming a basis for an American farming settlement. Its only present population, outside of the construction force, consists of a few negro squatters, formerly workmen on the canal, who have jumped their job and prefer to live on poorly cultivated banana trees.

## Governing the Zone

This characteristic of the zone, this utter absence of all possibility for a future independent population, is most fortunate. It gives us a chance to frame an organization adapted directly to our main purpose and uncomplicated with other problems of government. The problem reduces itself to the management of a great public work, and not the government of a local republic. The question is that of opening and shutting the lock gates and of protecting them in time of trouble; it is not a question of educating or of uplifting a dependent people.

The men who are to do this work are not to be the representatives of a local democracy on the Canal Zone, but rather the trusted agents of the 90,000,000 of American people whose national welfare is tied up in the canal and its safety. The President should be authorized and directed to operate the canal through such forms of administrative government as he may devise. This is a policy appropriate to meet the military and naval problems which underlie the situation, because the President is the constitutional commander in chief of the army and navy. It furnishes the most efficient method of government, and we need efficiency in dealing with a subject so vitally important at all times to our nation as the smooth working of this canal. Thirdly, it is a method flexible enough to meet the new and uncertain problems which are bound to arise.

The second problem which lies before us is to provide the machinery which will determine and fix the proper tolls to be charged to the vessels using the canal. The solution of this commercial problem is even more pressing than that of organizing the canal government. The canal is built to secure trade. The great benefits which we anticipate from it will only come from its adoption as a route of trade. But modern trade does not change its routes instantaneously.

The Panama canal will have at least three great competitors—the Suez canal, the Tehuantepec route of Mexico and our own transcontinental railroads. The amount of commerce which will use it will depend to a large extent upon the comparative cost of transportation over these different routes. It is said that \$1 per ton of freight per 1000 miles represents the coal consumption of the slow-going freight steamer.

In other words, every dollar per ton which we charge as tolls for the canal will neutralize 1000 miles of the advantage in distance which the Panama route may have over any competitor. Under these conditions the amount of commerce which will use it is largely a question of tolls. And in order to make their plans, to build their steamers, to make their contracts and assume all the other long-time obligations which enter into modern trade, shipowners must know about two years beforehand what the rate of toll through the canal will be.

## Right to Fix Tolls

Closely involved in this question of fixing the tolls is the question whether the United States has the right to pay the tolls on American vessels using the canal. There has been criticism against even the suggestion of this possibility. There was similar criticism a few years ago against the proposition to fortify the canal, until the publication of Secretary Hay's correspondence with Lord

Lansdowne revealed the frankness of our negotiations on that subject with Great Britain and showed how clearly Great Britain had recognized our right to fortify the canal. The United States will deal with its sister nations in perfect frankness and in absolute fulfillment of its treaty pledges. There will be no violation of our treaties; neither will there be any evasion of them. When the facts as to this question are examined, they are in my opinion so clear as to leave no doubt or question as to the right of the United States, both legal and moral, in this respect. The clause of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which governs the question is a declaration by the United States which expressly adopts the rules governing the Suez canal. It provides:

"The United States adopts as the basis of the neutralization of such canal, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the Convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez canal; that is to say:

"1. The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of equal equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable."

Now, in the case of the Suez canal, it has never been considered a violation of this rule of neutralization for a nation to pay the tolls upon the vessels flying its flag. This is done directly by the governments of Russia and Austria-Hungary, which have made appropriations for the express purpose of paying the tolls of vessels of their merchant marine. Furthermore, substantially every other European government appropriates from its treasury and pays to vessels using the Suez canal in the form of subsidies, sums of money fully or partly equivalent to the tolls of the canal.

In the case of Germany, France, Japan, Italy and Spain, the amount thus appropriated is regularly more than sufficient to pay the tolls. In the case of Great Britain the subsidies paid to the Peninsula and Oriental Company—the principal line which uses the canal—amount to nearly six sevenths of the tolls. These subsidies were not all limited to mail steamers; many of them were paid likewise on freight steamers. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that when the Panama canal is opened, the English vessels which use it, the German vessels which use it, the vessels of practically all of our competitors which use it, will be in receipt from their respective governments of sums of money, either given them directly for the purpose of paying their tolls or perfectly applicable in their discretion to such use. It will be impossible for the United States to prevent this; for under the Suez rules which we have thus adopted for Panama, such payment does not amount to a discrimination or a violation of the terms of entire equality for which those rules provide.

## Rights of the United States

Is, then, the United States, which built the canal, to be the one nation whose vessels cannot have such assistance? Will any rule of construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty or any rule of honor prevent the United States from adopting a similar course? Will any one contend that the almost universal system of governmental assistance to a merchant marine has been limited, in our case, by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty—limited, not by plain and express covenant, but by indirection and implication? Would Great Britain dream of making such a contention against the United States when she herself is paying annual subsidies to her merchant marine of between six and seven million dollars a year?

Has the United States, in her covenant to "insure the neutrality of the canal on terms of entire equality" so shackled her own powers that she cannot resort to the universally established methods which her competitors will use in respect to their vessels passing through the canal? Does equality to all other nations mean inequality to the United States? The answer is self-evident.

The clause was never intended to forbid a nation to assist her own marine with her own funds. By it the United States barred herself from using her power over the canal to injure the trade of another. She could not isolate or discriminate in any way against another in that other's use of the canal. But it was never dreamed that she could not use the resources of her own treasury in favor of her own vessels.

I think, therefore, that the United States has a clear right to appropriate to the vessels, paying the same tolls paid into its treasury by those vessels in the form of canal tolls. The existence of the right is clear; the need or wisdom of its assertion presents a broad question of policy. The exercise of this power must depend upon the conclusion, based upon full understanding of the facts, that the national interest will be furthered by securing this advantage to American vessels engaged in transisthmian trade.

## Sees a Solution

I am inclined to believe that the most effective solution of the problem will be to extend over this new transisthmian route the power of the interstate commerce commission, including its regulatory power over rates. Such a method would permit the development of this new form of interstate commerce along the same historical lines as those which we have followed successfully in our interstate commerce development hitherto.

I personally believe it would be more effective in keeping down water rates than a negative prohibition against railroad ownership or control, although the negative prohibition is strongly urged by many persons thoroughly familiar with the situation. Both methods could be tried at the same time if desired.

## MANY CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE FILE THEIR ACCOUNTS

These additional returns of election expenses have been filed with the Secretary of State:

Francis A. Campbell, Boston, clerk of the superior court for civil business, \$375.

John V. Beal, Randolph, Republican candidate for representative, \$123.12.

William H. Wheeler, Hubbardston, Republican candidate for senator, \$216.

George A. Schofield, Ipswich, Democratic candidate for senator, \$387.06.

William Berwin, Boston, Republican candidate for representative, \$214.85.

Frank N. Rand, Haverhill, Prohibition candidate for Governor, \$150.

Charles E. Mills, Fall River, Republican candidate for register of probate, \$305.85.

Benjamin F. Sullivan, Boston, Democratic candidate for representative, \$128.

Adolphus M. Burroughs, Boston, Democratic candidate for representative, \$125.

Edward J. Grainger, Boston, Democratic candidate for senator, \$650.

Joseph P. Lomasney, Boston, Democratic candidate for senator, \$125.

John J. Manning, Boston, clerk of the superior court for criminal business, \$1750.

Henry F. Burt, Taunton, Democratic candidate for county commissioner, \$123.85.

Moody Kimball, Newburyport, Republican candidate for county commissioner, \$315.50.

Michael H. Cotter, Lynn, Democratic candidate for representative, \$104.40.

Philip A. Kiely, Lynn, Democratic candidate for senator, \$225.05.

Freeman O. Emerson, Boston, Republican candidate for senator, \$106.50.

Frank P. Bennett, Jr., Saugus, Republican candidate for senator, \$307.50.

John H. Hunt, Worcester, Democratic candidate for senator, \$125.

George L. Barnes, Weymouth, Republican candidate for senator, \$380.55.

August H. Goetting, Springfield, Republican candidate for councillor, \$220.50.

James F. McDevitt, Chelsea, Republican candidate for representative, \$138.

John P. Mulholland, Lawrence, Democratic candidate for register of deeds, \$305.67.

Herbert E. Fletcher, Westford, Republican candidate for councillor, \$263.80.

Henry C. Mulligan, Natick, Republican candidate for senator, \$114.05.

Charles V. Blanchard, Somerville, Republican candidate for senator, \$100.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD NEW WIRELESS SOON TO BE OPERATED

One of the most powerful wireless telegraph plants on the Atlantic coast is soon to be in operation at the Charlestown navy yard.

The outside work is finished, and the installation of generators is all that remains to be done before the old apparatus will be placed out of commission and all messages received and sent at the yard through the new plant.

Two poles, about 150 feet in height and from 250 to 300 feet apart, carry the new antennae. The height and power of the station will give a sending radius of from 2000 to 2500 miles. That means that instead of being a remarkable performance the present record of sending a message to Panama with one relay at Key West will become an every day occurrence if necessary.

The clause was never intended to forbid a nation to assist her own marine with her own funds. By it the United States barred herself from using her power over the canal to injure the trade of another. She could not isolate or discriminate in any way against another in that other's use of the canal. But it was never dreamed that she could not use the resources of her own treasury in favor of her own vessels.

## THOMAS J. KENNY FIRST TO FILE FOR THE CITY COUNCIL

Thomas J. Kenny, candidate for reelection to the city council, is the first to file nomination papers with the election commissioners for the 1912 election. He filed one paper with over 100 signatures on it.

Walter Ballantyne, also a candidate for reelection, is expected to file nomination papers this afternoon.

## MARQUETTE NEARS BOSTON HARBOR

Wireless communication today showed the Red Star line steamer, Marquette to be 150 miles east of Boston lights at noon. Captain Tribe wired he would reach port about 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The steamer Bohemian, which arrived today, reported being in touch with the Marquette all of the way from Liverpool until last Saturday. The Marquette is bringing 45 cabin passengers from Antwerp. She was due here Monday.

## BREWSTER'S LIBRARY BEST IN COLONY

Collection of Four Hundred Volumes, Showing His Literary Desires and Character, Described in Tenth Paper on Early American Literature

DEC. 1, 1607, William Brewster, gentleman. Information is given that he is a Brownist and disobedient in matters of religion."

This paragraph formed part of the record of the ecclesiastical court of York, upon the date given; and, some months later, it is recorded that upon Brewster and two others a "fine or amercement of £20 apiece" was imposed, for not obeying a lawful summons to appear before the court. It is in this wise that William Brewster is introduced into the annals of the Separatists. He was born, probably in 1596, in the manor house at Scrooby which he afterward opened to the Separatist worship.

## A Word About Scrooby

Scrooby was an appanage of the archbishop of York, and its palace had been a refuge for Cardinal Wolsey when his downfall came.

There is a touching tradition of the meek life he led there for a time, busy himself with works of charity and peace-making, humbly saying services in the church, and bearing himself in all things as one who had indeed flung away ambition. That was in 1530, and the manor seat was even then ancient.

In 1600 the archbishop was Sandys, whose son, Sir Edwin, as director of the Plymouth Company, had much to do, and always honorably, with both the Jamestown and Plymouth settlements. Between these dates, several Brewsters had been vicars of Scrooby, though living in the twin parish of Sutton-cum-Lound, and the family was respected in Sussex and Essex.

Because of the elder's office, afterward held by William Brewster and because of his wise and grave character, and the fact that he was older than the other leaders of the Pilgrim movement (being 50 when he arrived in the Mayflower), there has been established a certain misapprehension of his gifts and experience. He is thought of too exclusively as deep in the prosaic, Puritanical concerns of the Pilgrims, as they send him from Leyden to England to negotiate means.

## PACT NEED NOT BE SUBMITTED

(By The Committee)

BERLIN.—The committee of the Reichstag, which is discussing the Franco-German agreement regarding Morocco and French Congo will not demand that the treaty be submitted for ratification by Parliament, it is expected.

Representatives of the conservative and clerical parties who constitute a majority of the committee today announced their opposition to such a move.

A conference has been held in Madrid between the German ambassador to Spain and the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the subject under discussion being the cession of Spanish Guinea to Germany.

## FINDS U. S. ARMY BEHIND IN FLYING

WASHINGTON.—Although the United States government was the first to recognize the aeroplane for military purposes this nation has already been left far behind in their development and use, according to Brig.-Gen. James Allen, chief of the signal corps, in his annual report made public today.

## REVERSE \$369,733 TRUST JUDGMENT

ALBANY, N. Y.—The appellate division, third department, today reversed the judgment of \$369,733 secured by Charles C. Kavanaugh of Waterford against Herbert Satterlee, George Gould and 11 others as directors of the Commonwealth Trust Company of New York, which was formerly known as the Trust

Some of them bore the name of their publishers, an omission sufficiently explained by the attempts of James I. to control the press even in Holland, and his command finally to the English ambassador at The Hague to have them arrested.

## WORKERS TO GIVE VAUDEVILLE ACTS

The United Shoe Machinery Company Musical and Social Club will give a vaudeville entertainment at Jordan hall tomorrow evening. The officers of the club are: Miss May E. Bows, president; Joseph C. Stout, vice-president; Robert N. Stetson, treasurer, and Miss Lucy

## COL. PAYNE QUILTS STANDARD BOARD

NEW YORK.—Col. Oliver H. Payne has resigned from the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company. His successor has not yet been named.

## NEW MOVE IN TOBACCO CASE

NEW YORK.—Felix H. Levy, attorney for independent tobacco interests, has served notice on all defendants in the American Tobacco case, of a motion returnable today, asking leave of the circuit court to intervene in the case and to have a decree of the lower court contain a clause making the decree reviewable by the supreme court.

## POLICE CHIEF RESIGNS

ATHOL, Mass.—Solon C. Corvin, chief of police, has resigned to take effect on Friday. Chief Corvin has been in office nearly three years.

for another emigration, or as teaching and praying among them at Plymouth. To think of him as mingling with the brilliant courtiers and writers gathered about Queen Elizabeth's throne comes as a shock to many. Yet it was in that school that his valuable knowledge of affairs and of men was gained.

## Important Work Abroad

After leaving Cambridge University, the young Brewster became secretary to Sir William Davison, a great and very popular statesman, and accompanied him to Holland upon a diplomatic mission. When Flushing was surrendered, for English occupancy, as surety for recent treaty obligations, the keys, given to Davison by the Dutch magistrates, were transferred for safe keeping to Brewster, who slept with them under his pillow. Upon the arrival of Sir Philip Sidney to take command in the Queen's name, it was Brewster's lot to present them, in due form, to Sidney.

At no other point does one more regret that Brewster's beautiful modesty prevented him from ever relating the events of his diplomatic experiences.

To have touched hands with the hero of Zutphen, the knight of pure fame, and to leave us no words about it! And it is very likely that Brewster saw Shakespeare too, for he was still at court when Shakespeare came up from Stratford. Neither did Brewster, so far as we know, write any account of his travels in Holland, but the spectacle of the brave Dutch people struggling for liberty and free religion must have impressed deeply a heart such as his, and doubtless the seeds of the young courtier's future as separatist elder were then sown.

When Davison fell from favor, and Brewster's post was gone, he seems to have been ready to give up court life, for he went immediately to his home at Scrooby, succeeding his father as post, an important office under the government, having less to do with the transmission of mails than with the "posting" of travelers, that is, of furnishing them with horses and a guide, a service the government then monopolized. At that time the people sent their letters by any private hand that could be secured; but all important court documents passed through the post's hands, and were sent out by post riders.

Brewster's position here and his income were such as to afford a life of honor and ease, though he was not idle. For many years he was diligent in maintaining and reinvigorating the work of the church, in company with certain Puritan clergymen who never separated from the establishment. But as time goes on, we see this earnest young man walking several miles over the fields on a Sunday to the village of Babworth, where the Separatist minister Richard Clifton preached; and finally the little church was organized in his house with Robinson as its pastor.

## Departure From England

Brewster and Robinson were the last to leave England, making of themselves a rear guard to the flock in its flight.

At Leyden Brewster at first taught English to students of the university, using Latin as a medium. Later, in conjunction with Thomas Brewer, a man of means and education identified with the Separatists, he set up a printing house and produced ecclesiastical and theological books that were not allowed to be printed in England. A few of these books remain, and may be seen at Plymouth and elsewhere. They were beautifully printed and costly, in those days, but they found their way to England, and no one can tell how many good people came to the colonies here through their influence.

None of them bore the name of their publishers, an omission sufficiently explained by the attempts of James I. to control the press even in Holland, and his command finally to the English ambassador at The Hague to have them arrested.

So, while Brewster was in London as agent for the Leyden congregation, the minions of the King were searching all over Holland for the obnoxious printer and finding him not, his publishing house being closed on account of his mission to London, and not because James could not brook it.

The only reason that Brewster was never made Governor of Plymouth appears to have been that the office was regarded as incompatible with that of elder, and much as they must have valued his political sagacity and experience, of still higher importance in their eyes were his prayers and godly ministrations. Indeed, as they were then constituted the sacred office carried with it the more dignity and authority of the two and as it was, he was their active adviser in legislative matters, and peacemaker in all debates, as well as their "father in God."

That he was singularly free from personal ambition many incidents in his career bear witness, and notably the fact that although he was for nine years the only spiritual guide among the colony, he never went beyond the limits of his lay office. Being urged thereto by some of the people, he propounded to Pastor Robinson the question, whether he would be justified in administering the sacraments, and accepted that worthy's adverse decision without cavil.

During all those years, while one unsatisfactory preacher after another came

to them, we never once hear that Elder Brewster trespassed upon any of their prerogatives as ordained ministers, nor on the other hand, shirked aught of the burden of counsel and responsibility which they left unlightened.

And when, in 1629, the Rev. Ralph Smith was settled among them, Brewster dropped back into the ranks completely, yet with no diminution of love for the little flock, or of devotion to their welfare, as still their ruling elder.

Brewster owned a farm at Duxbury adjoining that of Standish, and worked in the fields with the others, though he retained his home in Plymouth. Governor Bradford's biographic sketch of this useful and lovable man is one of the gems of his History of Plymouth.

## The Elder's Library

Elder Brewster owned what was for the place a large collection of books. The inventory that was made by his executors is the only catalogue existent. There were about 400 volumes in this early colonial library, 11 of them being of Elder Brewster's own publishing. As to size they were divided as follows: Folios, 48; quartos, 177; octavos and smaller, 121. Sixty-two of the books were in Latin, and there were Hebrew and Chaldee grammars and lexicons. The subjects fell into eight classes: Expository, 98; doctrinal, 63; practical religions, 69; historical, 24; ecclesiastical, 36; philosophical, 6; poetical, 14.

There were 13 duplicates and several bundles of small books which probably consisted of the good man's sermons. For the foregoing classifications the writer is indebted to Dr. Henry M. Dexter, who has spent much labor and thought upon the list, and in tracing the present whereabouts of the volumes. The results of his research in a field where he had no predecessor, are embodied in a paper published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in its collections.

The list itself, as it may be studied at first hand, in a literal copy, proves to be a fascinating document.

It shows the library to have been rich in books upon the Bible, containing in all 96 volumes of exegesis, and commentaries in proportion. Among the latter are found the works of Chrysostom, the "golden" of Peter Martyr, Beza, Calvin, Erasmus, and those of his own Pastor Robinson, who was an author of eminence on the continent, and is here represented by four volumes.

## Non-Religious Books

A group of geographical works includes John Smith's "Description of New England," and another group on political subjects includes Sir Walter Raleigh's "Prerogatives of Parliament."

An interesting item is the title of a book written by Philip de Moray and translated by Sir Philip Sidney. "Concerning the Trewnesse of the Christiana religion."

Among the poetical books we discover "Newes from Virginia" by R. Rich, the poet of the Jamestown colony; or, was this an abbreviated title of Alexander Whitaker's "Good news from Virginia"? Who shall say? George Withers' books are here—two of them—and sundry ballads. Under the head of miscellany might be classed a book on silkworms, "Little chatechisms," a "moral treatise" not otherwise described, and a treatise completely overthrowing stage plays; for what says the sub-title?—"Wherein all the reasons that may be made for them are refuted." Close upon this we notice a tragedy, named "Messalina."

The inventory is chary of words and picturesque in its spelling, and the meager titles have sometimes a curious sound. A commentary by W. Perkins on the eleventh chapter of the book of Hebrews is catalogued as "Perkins on 11 Hebrews"; a treatise by Robert Horn, called "The Shield of the Righteous," as "Horne shield of the Righteous." But most engaging of all is the designation of a book named "Heaven Opened," and written by the Rev. William Cowper, which appears as "Heaven Opened by Coop!"



## ON CENTENARY OF JOHN BRIGHT

English Statesman's Distinguished Services in Interests of Liberty, Equality and Peace Covered Large Part of Nineteenth Century

(Special to the Monitor)

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Bright falls on Nov. 16, and few statesmen in the annals of Great Britain have exercised a greater or more beneficent influence. The Bright family originally were settled in Wiltshire, and early in the eighteenth century an Abraham Bright migrated with his family to Coventry in Warwickshire, and a great grandson of his, Jacob, the father of John Bright, settled in Rochdale, where he engaged in the trade of cotton spinning and where John was born. The Brights were members of the society of Friends, and Liberals in politics.

In 1822 John Bright was sent to the Friends' school at Ackworth in Pontefract. After staying there a year he was removed to a school at Newton, six miles from Clitheroe, and after being there a year and a half, in 1827, at 15 years of age, he left school, and began to help in his father's warehouse in Rochdale. His first interest in practical politics began three years later during an exciting lecture at Preston, where Orator Hunt, as he was styled, defeated Mr. Stanley. In the year 1831, the great reform agitation was at its height; throughout Lancashire the keenest interest was manifested in that struggle and no doubt it made a deep impression on the youthful Bright. It is interesting to note that when a debating society was formed in Rochdale, Bright took a leading part in its formation, and became one of its most active members. In 1833 he went abroad for a short time, traveling through Belgium, and down the Rhine, while three years later he was away from England for eight months visiting places in France, Italy, and Greece.

## Work Against Corn Law

About this time John Bright made the acquaintance of Richard Cobden. An education meeting was held in Rochdale, and Bright went to Manchester to ask Cobden if he would come and speak at the meeting. Cobden consented and after the meeting spent the night at the house of Jacob Bright. That marked the commencement of a friendship, which grew in intimacy, and lasted during a period of 25 years. At the age of 28 John Bright married Elizabeth Prestman and after his marriage went to live at One Ash, Rochdale, a residence he had just built, and it was here that Cobden advised him to join him in his work, saying, "Come with me and we will never rest until the corn law is repealed." Political history during the next five years bears testimony to the wholehearted response that Bright made to this appeal. Since the year 1838, when his name was included in the provisional committee of the Anti-Corn Law League, he had taken a part in the agitation for the repeal of the corn laws. In 1842, by the power of his speeches and his ceaseless activity, he came into special prominence, and his name was linked with the other leaders in the movement.

With Cobden he made a successful tour through the Midlands for the purpose of raising money for the league. He took part in the large meetings held in the Corn Exchange in Manchester, and in the Free Trade hall opened in January, 1843. He formed one of a deputation to visit agricultural districts in the north of England, and in East Lothian for the purpose of acquiring reliable information on the position of agriculture and with regard to the views of farmers. Subsequently, in company with Cobden, he went to the south of England and addressed meetings in many of the large towns. In April, 1843, the sitting member for the city of Durham having resigned his seat in Parliament, Bright contested the vacancy thus created. He was beaten, but his opponent being unseated, a fresh election took place in July. Bright was returned and took his place in the House of Commons the same month.

In August he made his maiden speech in favor of a motion to remove or reduce duties which pressed upon the raw material of manufacture, and on articles of interchange with foreign nations, as well as on the means of subsistence of the people. Twice during the session of 1844 the question of the corn law was raised in the House of Commons. Bright took a prominent part in these debates, and he also spoke at many of the meetings held throughout the country. The agitation was continued throughout 1845. In the early autumn of that year the Irish potato crop failed. This circumstance combined with the agitation in the league forced the government in the following year to remove the impediments to imports. Parliament met in January, 1846, and Bright, speaking on Sir Robert Peel's resolutions to repeal the corn laws, made a most eloquent and moving speech. The bill for repeal became law in June. The work of the Anti-Corn Law League having been accomplished, it was dissolved at a meeting in the Manchester town hall. The resolution finally dissolving the league was moved by Cobden and seconded by Bright. To mark the valuable services that Bright had rendered to the league a subscription was set on foot, and he was presented with a library of 1200 volumes, together with a handsome oak bookcase, which were purchased with the £5000 subscribed. In the autumn the Manchester Reform Association induced Bright to consent to become a candidate for the suffrage of the electors of Manchester, and at the election in 1847 no other candidate coming forward, he was elected without a contest.

Part Regarding Ireland

When the new Parliament assembled Ireland was the one topic of discussion. The failure of the potato crop had caused much suffering, and lawlessness had largely increased. Bright spoke and

voted for the coercion bill introduced by Sir George Grey, but he blamed the government for not having shown the courage that was necessary to deal effectually with the difficulties of Ireland. During the following years Bright constantly spoke on Irish questions in the House of Commons, and strongly advocated an extension of the Parliamentary franchise, perfect religious equality and disestablishment. On the question of factory legislation he was opposed to compulsory limitation of the hours of labor in factories, believing that alterations of the hours of labor ought to be left for settlement as between employers and employed. He was in favor of the abolition of both flogging in the army and capital punishment. Bright retained his seat for Manchester at the general election in 1852.

In 1854 war broke out with Russia. Bright had always been a strong advocate for peace, and when the war fever was at its height, he denounced the policy of the government, both in the House of Commons and on public platforms in the country. This course made him very unpopular with a large section of his fellow countrymen, and he was burned in effigy in Manchester. Throughout the Crimean war Bright's courage and honesty of purpose excited the admiration not only of his friends, but also of his political opponents; while his speeches in Parliament confirmed the reputation that he had already established as one of the leading orators of the day.

Bright went abroad in 1856, and while away from home in the following year, owing to the defeat of Lord Palmerston's government in connection with the quarrel with China, a general election took place. The result of the poll at Manchester showed that Bright and his colleague in the representation had been defeated by the Palmerstonian Liberals. The news of his defeat reached Bright at Florence and his absence from the House of Commons was of brief duration. Birmingham invited him to come forward as candidate for the city; he was duly elected in August, 1857, and from that time until the year 1889 Bright remained a representative of the great city of the midlands. Some of Bright's most eloquent and powerful speeches were delivered during the next few years, notably those relating to Indian affairs. His sympathies were very wide, and many of his views upon India have been proved to be sound.

## Interest in American Affairs

During the moment of America's greatest peril, at the time of the civil war, Bright was a staunch champion of the cause of the North. On June 30, 1863, a member of the House of Commons brought forward a motion for the recognition of the southern Confederacy. Bright in opposing the motion made one of his most eloquent and powerful speeches. He declared that the party which had elected Mr. Lincoln to office was a moral and peaceable party, while the honorable gentleman (mover) would throw the weight of England into the scale in favor of the cause of slavery. Bright concluded as follows:

"We know the cause of this revolt, its purposes, and its aims. Those who made it have not left us in darkness respecting their intentions, but what they are to accomplish is still hidden from our sight, and I will abstain now as I have always abstained with regard to it, from predicting what is to come. I know what I hope for, and what I shall rejoice in, but I know nothing of future facts that will enable me to express a confident opinion. Whether it will give freedom to the race which white men have trampled in the dust, and whether the issue will purify a nation steeped in crimes against that race is known only to the Supreme. In His hands are alike the breath of man, and the life of the states. I am willing to commit to Him the issue of this dreaded contest; but I implore Him, and I beseech this House, that my country may lift her hand nor voice in aid of the most stupendous act of guilt that history has recorded in the annals of mankind."

Bright severely blamed the government for allowing the Alabama to escape. It was notorious that this vessel was fitted out for the service of the Confederates. He declared that our neutrality was a cold and unfriendly neutrality, otherwise the sailing of such vessels would be prevented.

When the civil war in America was over, the well-known anti-slavery advocate, William Lloyd Garrison, was entertained at a public breakfast in London. Bright was in the chair, and spoke in glowing terms of the band of anti-slavery advocates in the United States. An interesting reminiscence relating to Bright, and the United States, was the bequest to him of a staff used by President Lincoln, by the Rev. Dr. J. Smith of Springfield, Ill. The following is an extract from Mr. Smith's will: "I give, devise and bequeath unto John Bright, Esq., member of the British House of Commons, and to his heirs the gold mounted staff or cane which belonged to President Lincoln of the United States, and presented to me by his widow and family as a mark of the President's respect, which staff is to be kept as an heirloom in the family of the said John Bright as a token of esteem which the late President felt for him because of his unwearied zeal and defense of the United States in suppressing the civil rebellion of the southern states."

## Electoral Reform Work

In 1865 Richard Cobden passed away, and Bright lost his most intimate friend and political colleague. During 1866-67 Bright threw himself into the struggle for electoral reform; he addressed large meetings in the midlands, in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Scotland and Ireland. Pro-

ably this was the most arduous campaign in which he ever engaged. The reform bill introduced by Disraeli passed into law in August, 1867. The following year Liberals were returned to power. When Gladstone formed his cabinet he prevailed upon Bright to accept office as president of the Board of Trade, but in 1870, for private reasons, Bright resigned. When the cabinet was reconstructed in 1873 Bright was offered, and accepted, the office of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, a post he held until the government went out of office the following year. After the election of 1880 Gladstone was returned to power, and Bright again accepted office as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He spoke in the House of Commons in favor of the Irish land bill, which became law in 1881, but from that time, except on special occasions his appearances in the House of Commons, and upon public platforms, were infrequent. In 1882, being opposed to the government's policy in Egypt, he retired from the ministry.

The question of home rule for Ireland now became the great political topic of the day, and Bright felt impelled to separate from his old leader, Gladstone. In 1886 the home rule bill failed to pass the House of Commons, and when an appeal to the country followed, Bright, addressing his old constituents at Birmingham, said: "The experience of the past three months does not increase my confidence in the wisdom of the administration, or of their policy with respect to the future government of Ireland. We have before us a principle which is not explained by its authors, or its supporters. I firmly disapprove of the existence of two legislative assemblies in the United Kingdom, believing that no Irish Parliament can be as powerful and as just in Ireland as the United Parliament sitting in Westminster. My six years' experience of the Irish party, of their language in the House of Commons, and of their deeds in Ireland, makes it impossible for me to consent to hand over to them the property and the rights of 4,000,000 of the Queen's subjects, our countrymen in Ireland. At least 2,000,000 of them are as loyal as the population of your town, and I will be no party to a measure which will thrust them from the generosity and justice of the united and imperial Parliament."

Bright received the degree of honorary D. C. L. at the commemoration at Oxford in July, 1886. One of Bright's last pronouncements on great public questions was a letter he wrote to a meeting held at the American exhibition buildings, Kensington, in 1887, to consider the question of international arbitration. The following is an extract:

## Advocated Arbitration

"The treaty which it is intended to promote between the two nations, is one in which the whole civilized world is deeply interested; and I hope it may receive favorable consideration from the American government and from our own. If accepted, and completed it will prove a great step in advance in the direction of a general disarmament and will do much to relieve mankind from the sore burden of the great armies and navies which, as they now exist, are a discredit and constant danger to all the professing Christian nations of the globe."

In 1889 Bright passed away at his home in Rochdale. During some 50 years of strenuous manhood Bright rendered invaluable service to the progress of the British nation, and the national appreciation was well expressed by Gladstone in Parliament. The following is an extract from his speech on that occasion:

"We feel that Mr. Bright is entitled to higher eulogy than any that could be due to intellect, or than any that could be due to success. Of mere success he was indeed a conspicuous example, in intellect he might lay claim to a most distinguished place, but the character of the man lay deeper than his intellect, deeper than his eloquence, deeper than anything that could be described as seen from the surface; and the supreme eulogy which is his due is, I apprehend, that he lifted political life to a higher elevation and to a loftier standard and that he has thereby bequeathed to his country the character of a statesman which can be made the subject not only of admiration and of gratitude, but of even what I do not exaggerate in calling—as it has been well called already by one of his admiring eulogists—reverential contemplation."

Opinions held by Bright upon great questions during the Victorian era have been in most cases, completely justified. He was indeed a true seer in British politics; sagacious and incorruptible. No more eloquent voice than his has ever been raised in the cause of peace, and his memory will ever be revered for the magnificent service he rendered to the standard of British public life.

## MANY TO ATTEND HATFIELD DINNER

A dinner to Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, will be given by Councilor Walter S. Glidden of Somerville at the Algonquin Club this evening.

It is said that Mr. Glidden wishes to put an end to the talk of "reorganization," or even of any lack of harmony in the state committee and also to put a quietus on the proposal of his own name as a successor to Mr. Hatfield. All the candidates on the state ticket have been invited.

## MISSION WORKERS MEET TODAY

The monthly meeting of the Massachusetts branch of the woman's auxiliary to the Board of Missions will be held this afternoon in the chapel of St. Pauls church, Tremont.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

## UPS AND DOWNS

The woodman a strong man must be,  
None can deny it's so,  
For soon as he chops down a tree  
He chops it up, you know.

IT IS reported that a young miss of Boston, who was just beginning to awaken to the vast scope of knowledge which the wise men and women about her had accumulated, was once led to exclaim: "I think it is truly wonderful, is the advance in knowledge that has been made by the astronomers! They have not only determined the distance to the stars, their size and weight, and the speed with which they go flying about their orbits, but in a great many instances they have learned their names, as well!" It scarcely required the last-named achievement to make the work of the "star-gazers" stand out among the finest fruits of scientific study and investigation. "Burns" please—

"O wad some power the giftie gie us  
To see ourselves as others see us,"

has been granted in a rather reverse manner to the astronomers. That is, they have learned to know what our globe looks like and how it behaves itself by a study of other celestial bodies that are floating through space as is this globe on which we dwell. We have learned that in many respects we must be similar to the other members of the family of worlds shining about us.

From this thought is born the broadest fraternal feeling. It is reassuring to be told that our planet is not a lonely, isolated creation, flashing through a fellowless firmament, but that there are multitudes of worlds quite similar to it; some larger, some smaller. However, there is the feeling that the planets that constitute our own immediate neighborhood group should all strive to be on friendly terms, for the reason that it is so far to the next starry community that we can hardly hope to maintain very intimate relationships with its component parts.

The relative distances between the members of our own group and the space which lies between us and our next nearest starry neighbor can, perhaps, be best set forth in the following manner: Tie a knot at each end of a string 23 feet long. Let one of the knots represent our sun and the other Neptune, the outer planet of our solar system. Then at intervals of a few feet let other knots represent Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars and Jupiter, in the order of their distance from the sun. Now, the astronomers tell us that a celestial traveler on quitting our snug little 23-foot cluster of sun and planets would have to travel a full mile before he would come to the nearest of our fixed star neighbors. This neighboring star is Centauri, whose distance is about 14 billions of miles and whose light traveling at the rate of 186,500 miles a second requires about 3 1/4 years to reach us.

It is to be hoped that our astronomers who are doing their best to pry into the private affairs of Mars, will do nothing to estrange our neighbors. They are too few and far between.

## FITTING

Said the mother: "My daughter, you are truly too small  
To be a milkmaid at the fancy dress ball."

But the daughter said: "Mother, oh, please let me go,  
For I'll dress as a wee, condensed milk-maid, you know!"

NO one who has had access to books and has read them attentively need be without a group of the warmest and best of friends. Sometimes it is the author, himself, who slips out of the cover of his book and goes with us wherever and whenever we would have him do so. Sometimes it is the characters that the author's pen has created and made familiar to our eyes who are our companions on our trips abroad or during our quiet moments given to introspection within doors. The true test of an author's power is his ability to go with us and his refusal to be laid aside when the book is closed. Who can go about the streets, the alleys and the byways of a great city, and observe the characters to be met everywhere without feeling that he is in the companionship of Charles Dickens? Who can stroll through woods and meads without taking "Colin Clout" or Thoreau with Emerson with him? Few are they who come upon the rich or brightening of the woody places with its bloom without addressing to it the words of "The Sage of Concord," so often quoted: "If eyes were made for seeing, then Beauty is its own excuse for being."

When the deep, boundless blue skies of early summer are arching above the glad, green fields, it is the voice of the poet Lowell that asks of us: "What is so rare as a day in June?" as it is the voice of Emerson that tells us with the first broadly obvious proof of the coming of winter that "announced by all the trumpets of the sky, arrives the snow." They who know his lines cannot do otherwise than make him a welcome member of the family circle whenever "the housemates sit around the radiant fireplace, enclosed in a tumultuous privacy of storm." Shakespeare, with his great beauty and imagery, meets us and voices with us the thoughts called forth in every walk of life. When we see the morning skies paling toward the east it is the author of "Romeo and Juliet" who tells us that "Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day stands tip-toe on the mountain tops." Do we ever wander by a brook that comes "from haunt of coot and tern" to "bicker down a valley" without feeling the presence of Tennyson? In moments of noble ambition and lofty aspiration, who is our companion? He is the author of the lines, "Lives of great men all remind us we can make our lives sublime." To have with us at all times just the fine company that is most perfectly suited to our environ-

ment is one of the privileges of all who have an intimate acquaintance with books. It is not simply quantities of paper and printer's ink that are housed between the covers of books, but the finest men and women whom the world has known; a most good and gracious company with whom we may be on the friendliest of terms if we will.

## PEACE GROUP IN FRENCH SENATE HONORS DR. ELIOT

(By the United Press)

PARIS—A cordial welcome was extended to Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, by the parliamentary arbitration group in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who presided, praised the attitude of Harvard and other American universities toward the extension of arbitration in the settlement of the quarrels of the world, as proposed by President Taft.

Dr. Eliot declared the campaign for arbitration was making great progress in the public opinion of America and that personally he was an active advocate of the peace movement. Dr. Eliot, who is accompanied by Mrs. Eliot, will go to Genoa, whence he will depart for Ceylon.

## POSITION IN PERSIA TO BE EXPLAINED

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Sir Edward Grey, replying in the House of Commons to a question by John Dillon relative to published statements by W. Morgan Shuster, the American treasurer-general of Persia, charging that Great Britain and Russia were obstructing his work and interfering with the independence of Persia, promised that he would deal with the matter in a statement to the House as soon as opportunity offered.

Meantime, he said, Mr. Shuster had been informed that his desired employment of Britishers in North Persia was bound to antagonize Russia because it would create the impression that Russian influence was being displaced by British; and that it was to the interest of Persia that neither Britishers nor Russians be appointed to administrative posts on the Persian frontiers of India and Russia.

## CLEAN NEW YORK STREETS IN WEEK

NEW YORK—It will be a full week, according to an official estimate, before New York wholly rids itself of the garbage which has accumulated as the result of the street cleaners' strike.

Street Commissioner Edwards says that he now has more than 2500 men at work, or more than the number of strikers, but notwithstanding this it will take until next week Wednesday to get all the streets cleared. The strike so far has cost the city \$136,700 and some 2000 men their positions.

Mayor Gaynor has refused to take any of the men back.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel were again brought to T wharf today with the arrival of the auxiliary schooner M. Madeleine. The boat had a fare of 600 large fish which sold to the dealers for 30 cents each. Reports from Gloucester state that two arrivals are there with 2000 mackerel, while from Provincetown come advices that the netters there have a few mackerel besides some butterfish.

Although there was quite a fleet of fishing vessels at T wharf today, they were all from "shore" grounds with comparatively small catches. The arrivals and their fares follow: Ethel B. Penny 23,400 pounds, Buena 19,600, Olive F. Hutchins 15,500, Topsail Girl 7000, Manomet 5200, Flavilla 5000, Matthew S. Greer 21,000, Gladys & Sabra 6500, Volant 7500, Jennie Gilbert 7000, Eva Anna 6000, N. A. Rowe 511, Maxwell 5000, Georgiana 7100, Reliance 6000, Mary Emerson 3200, Etta B. 3000, W. H. Clement 200, Eddie Minott 4000, Sylvester 4000, Laura Enos 1500, Wodan 3800, Lillian 2900, W. H. Reed 4100, and Jennie Gilbert 5000.

Dropping today almost as much as they advanced yesterday, dealers' prices were about normal again at T wharf, steak cod selling per hundredweight for \$9.75, market cod \$5.25, haddock \$7.75, pollock \$4.50, large hake \$5.25, medium hake \$3.25 and cusk \$3.50.

A gas buoy displaying a fixed red light now marks the spot where lies the wreck of the schooner Lois V. Chaples, which filled and sank off Handkerchief shoal lightship Nov. 2, while she was bound from New York for Kittery with a cargo of coal. The buoy has been established in 45 feet of water about 135 yards southeast of the wreck, which lies about 1 1/2 miles west by north from the lightship. The owners of the wreck will be given a certain length of time to remove the vessel.

## PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived—  
Str Gloucester, McDorman, Baltimore, Newport, News and Norfolk.  
Str Persia, Thacher, Philadelphia.  
Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath, Me.  
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Blain, Portland, Me.  
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.  
Tug Covington, Law, Newport News.

(Continued on page ten, column three)

## This \$25.00 Gas or Electric Lamp

\$18.00

(Until Fifty Are Sold)



¶ This special price of \$18.00 for the best example of a table lamp regularly sold by us at \$25.00, is the result of an efficiency test held in our Philadelphia factory.

¶ The test was conducted in the following manner: First, all the necessary machinery, tools and materials were so placed that the least possible amount of time would be required in handling

each part. Second, the most expert and skilled workman in each branch was selected and advised of the object of this test. The result was a labor saving sufficient to allow us to sell these fifty \$25.00 lamps at \$18.00 each.

¶ DESCRIPTION: Fitted either for gas or for two electric lights. Beautiful 15 inch Leaded Art Glass Shade of Green with Red or Pink Flowers, or an Amber foundation with Red, Pink or Yellow Flowers. Pompeian Verde or Old Brass Standard. Height to bottom of shade, 12 inches. Height over all 19 inches.

¶ Every one of these fifty lamps guaranteed to be perfect and to give entire satisfaction. Mail orders carefully filled.

## McKENNEY &amp; WATERBURY CO.

181 Franklin Street, cor. Congress.

## DR. GANS OUTLINES BALLOON FLIGHT TOMAYOR GAYNOR

NEW YORK—Dr. Paul F. Gans, president of the transatlantic flight expedition, who intends to try to fly from Europe to the coast of Florida in his airship Schuchard next March, called on Mayor Gaynor Tuesday. The mayor grew interested while Dr. Gans outlined the plans of the proposed flight.

Next Saturday Dr. Gans will go to Washington with Andreas Dippel, some time an aviation student of the doctor's at Munich and now director of grand opera, to ask President Taft to send some government ships to welcome the Schuchard to American shores in the spring—if she gets here.

NEW YORK—After a meeting of the governors of the Aero Club of America held Tuesday, it was announced that G. F. Campbell Wood, secretary of the club, had been promoted to the office of secretary of the board. Mr. Wood recently was elected a governor. Charles Jerome Edwards, it was further announced, had been reelected treasurer of the club, and Charles Walsh, an old member of the club and an experienced aeronaut, had been chosen as the club's secretary.

## ITALIANS GIVEN 24 HOURS TO GET OUT OF TURKEY

ROME—That Turkey is in no mood to accept mediation or stop the war with Italy was shown today when the grand vizier issued a sweeping order that every Italian with Turkish boundaries must be expelled from the country within 24 hours.

Every Italian found in Turkey after the 24 hours have passed will be considered a prisoner of war and held in a Turkish fortress until peace is declared. The sweeping order will mean a loss of millions of dollars to Italians living in Turkey.

The Milan Secolo declares today emphatically that the American government, through President Taft, is favorably considering Italy's intimation to the world powers that pacific mediations would be acceptable to the Quirinal. This has been denied by Secretary of State Knox.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

For the accommodation of Boston lodge of Odd Fellows en route to Providence and return tonight the New Haven road will provide a first class special train in charge of an Odd Fellow crew, to leave the South station at 6:45 p. m., returning leave Providence at 11:30 p. m.

On account of the shortage of dining cars east of Buffalo on the New York Central lines the Boston & Albany road is operating Boston & Maine mission dining cars on Michigan Central connection trains and the Twentieth Century Limited.

The New Haven road has created a third relief crew on New York and Boston midnight trains assigning a shore line division crew to the runs.

An indication of the increased passenger earnings of roads entering the North and South stations is the added equipment necessary to provide seating space for patrons and the unusual amount collected for excess baggage.

## BARON CHINDA TO BE APPOINTED

WASHINGTON—Formal notice of the purpose of the Japanese government to appoint Baron Chinda ambassador in Washington to succeed Viscount Uchida, who was made minister of foreign affairs, has reached Washington.

Baron Chinda is at present Japanese ambassador to Berlin, and unless the state department decides that he is persona non grata, of which there is not the least probability, he will soon be on his way to Washington.

## F. W. GOOKIN SAYS JAPANESE PRINTS ARE BEST BY FAR

Japanese prints are the finest and most beautiful examples of printing done in any land by any people, said Frederick W. Gookin in his lecture on Japanese prints at the Museum of Fine Arts Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Gookin is at present occupied in cataloguing the Japanese prints of the New York Public Library and the Metropolitan Art Museum.

He said the art of the Japanese print was directly traceable from the Sung painting of China through the Japanese painting of the Tosa and Kano schools and through an art of the common people and not recognized as being of any worth by the educated classes of Japan, it was well worthy of study for its beauty of line and color.

The art today has deteriorated beyond recall, he said, but many of the old prints have been carefully preserved. Most of them have improved in color with age, he said. Mr. Gookin traced the history of the development of the print from simple black outlines to the rich "brocade pictures" and described the method of producing the prints.

## WOMEN AT POLLS IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO — Women voted Tuesday for the first time in California at special elections held in Stockton and San Diego.

In Stockton the city council referred to the voters a proposition in regard to the construction of city conduits for an electric system, while in San Diego the question submitted was the bonding of the city for \$1,000,000 for harbor improvements.

Although the vote was light in both elections the percentage of women voting was large. In both cities they were at the polls early and seemed to enjoy the exercise of their new privilege.

A partial count of the votes in San Diego indicates that the bonds have won.

## TRAVEL

## The Great White Fleet

OUR big, airy, comfortable steamers to Jamaica and the Panama Canal are constructed especially for tropical travel. Every room is an outside room and many have private baths. The ship is your hotel during the entire cruise of 21 days—both at sea and in port—and there are two days in which to inspect the marvels of the great enterprise at Panama. Sailings every Thursday from Pier 16, E. R., New York. Additional weekly sailings from Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans.

\$125 covers everything on the Cruise. To Jamaica only, and back, \$85.50.

## United Fruit Company

STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK.  
LONG WHARF, BOSTON.  
Or any of the following Boston Tourist Agencies: W. H. Bates, 200 Washington St. Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 240 Wash. St. Thos. Cook & Sons, 332 Washington St. George E. Marsters, 248 Washington St. Beckman Tourist Co., 320 Washington St. C. V. Dasey & Son, 8 Broad St.

## CUNARD LINE

CHRISTMAS SAILING

Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool  
S. S. FRANCONIA  
December 9 Noon

LOW WINTER RATES  
For Fort Hill \$600, 125 STATE ST.

JOY LINE 240 BOSTON TO NEW YORK  
Via Hall and Boat. DAILY and SUNDAY  
New Management—Improved Service  
Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston



# News of Real Estate, Shipping and Sailings

## NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

### WEST ROXBURY AND ROXBURY

Another one of those desirable homes with ample grounds and shrubbery in West Roxbury has changed hands. Olga C. Leary takes title from Harriet M. Briggs and others to the estate at 44 Burroughs street near Agassiz park, comprising a large frame residence and stable together with 29,000 square feet of land. The entire assessment is \$13,900 with \$9000 on the land.

James T. D'Entremont has sold his frame dwelling and stable to Ida L. Hemman, situated at 11 Whitford street near Augustus avenue. There are 16,500 feet of land included in the deal, and the total tax is \$3000 with \$1000 on the land.

Mary E. McElaney is the new owner of an estate at 20 Thwing street, off Highland street, Roxbury. There is a frame dwelling and 3945 feet of land all taxed for \$3700, \$800 of it on the land. Joseph E. Mooney conveyed title.

Howard W. Pinn is the purchaser of a 2½-story frame house at 5 Gay Head street on lot extending through to Round Hill street, Roxbury. The total assessed value is \$31,000. The 3280 square feet of land carries \$1100. Nellie A. Mandigo made the deed.

### BACK BAY TRANSACTION

An estate at 918 Beacon street near St. Mary's street has been sold for Gustavus B. Holt and others, trustees, to Mrs. Lena R. Finlay. The property is assessed on \$22,000 with \$7700 on 2318 feet of land.

Joseph Rudnick, a prominent builder in the Back Bay district, has just taken title to a parcel of ground 104x99 feet at Hemenway and Batavia street, containing 10,296 square feet of land, which is valued by the assessors at \$36,000. This parcel is opposite the handsome Buena Vista apartments, one of Mr. Rudnick's holdings. It is understood he intends improving this last purchase with a building fully as attractive to fill the demands of Back Bay. Charles H. Burrage and others, trustees, conveyed title.

### DORCHESTER SALES

Through the office of Henderson & Ross, Kimball building, an estate has been sold at 488 Adams street at King street, Dorchester, being a single frame house and 7774 feet of land taxed all told for \$6100. C. L. McGraw, administrator, conveyed title to George R. Slader, who buys for occupancy.

The Union Institution for Savings has sold through the same office a parcel of vacant land fronting on Raven street, just off Crescent avenue, Dorchester, containing 2800 feet assessed for \$800. The purchaser was William T. Henderson who will improve with a three-apartment building.

### SALE AT ALLERTON, HULL

Deeds have been recorded at the Plymouth registry of deeds transferring title to the desirable seashore property located on Point Allerton avenue from Nellie S. Bliss to Jennie B. Guth who will make extensive improvements. There is a frame house together with 8650 feet of land with ample frontage and a depth extending to the ocean. George A. Dill of the Tremont building was the broker in the transaction.

### BRIGHTON SALE OF LAND

There has been a demand for vacant land lately, and a large amount has changed hands in all sections of the city for immediate improvement. James T. Kennedy has taken title from Mary E. Kendall to two parcels in the Brighton district. One of 4382 square feet on Hooker street near North Harvard street is assessed for \$1100. Another comprising 5104 square feet fronting North Harvard street near Hooker street is valued at \$1400.

### SOUTH END SALE

Felicé Santososso has placed a deed on record in the purchase of a 3½-story brick house from Edward J. McIntyre at 15 Bradford street near Waltham street, South End. The property is taxed for \$3200 with \$1400 of it on 1100 feet of land.

### SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange.

### BOSTON (City Proper)

Franklin H. Webster to John Shepard et al., Massachusetts ave., q. \$1.  
Charles L. Eaton to Joseph L. Eaton, Kirkland st., q. \$1.  
Edward J. McIntyre to Felice Santososso, 15 Bradford st., q. \$1.  
Julius M. Siegel, mtgee., to Joseph Siegel, Rose st., q. \$500.  
Charles Goldberg to Harry Chalfen, Phillips st., q. \$1.  
Gustavus C. Holt et. to Lena R. Finberg, Beacon st., q. \$1.  
Solomon Weinstein to Moses Weinstein, McLean st., q. \$1.  
Charlotte F. Dunne to Edward P. Clark, Endicott and Prince sts., q. \$1.

### EAST BOSTON

East Boston Co. to Gertrude Ginsburg et al., Stratton and Bennington sts., q. \$1.  
Same to Maria T. Silva, Lubec st., q. \$1.  
Same to Antoine Lawrence, Frankfort st., w. \$1.  
Edward A. Flinn to Mariaberga Ferrulo, Orleans st., w. \$1.

### ROXBURY

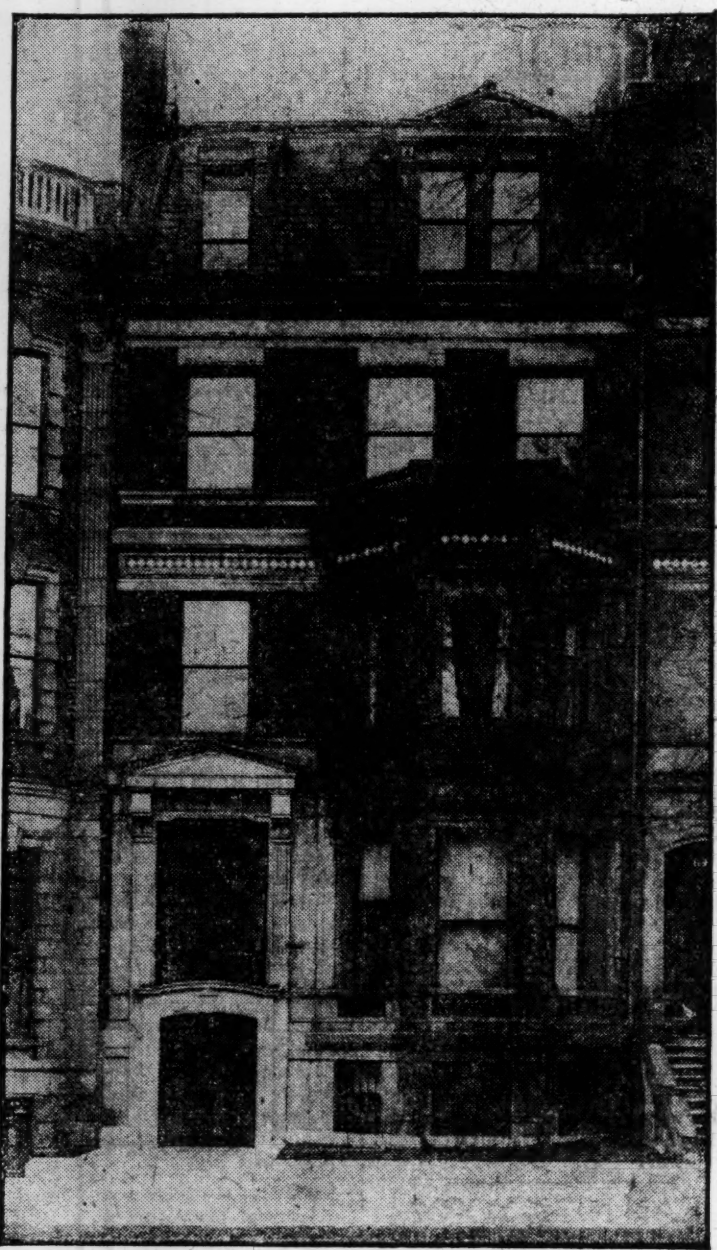
Nellie A. Mandigo to Howard W. Pinn, Gayhead and Round Hill sts., q. \$1.  
Joseph E. Mooney to Mary E. McElaney, Thwing ter., q. \$1.  
Charles H. Burrage et al. trs. to Joseph Rudnick, Hemenway and Batavia sts., d. \$1.

For Your Name's Sake  
USE OUR  
SUPERIOR FLOORING

ATLON DRIED AND WORKED AT OUR OWN PLANT.

George W. Gale Lumber Co.  
840 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.  
Everything from Sills to Shingles.

### COMMONWEALTH AVENUE RESIDENCE



Sold to George H. Duncan through T. Dennie Boardman, Reginald and Richard DeB. Boardman, Ames building

Lizzie B. Gibson to Thomas J. McCormick, Highland and Morley sts., q. \$1.  
Charles G. Gibson et. to Thomas J. McCormick, Highland and Morley sts., q. \$1.  
Leslie S. Lewis to Mary G. Cummings, Granville pl., rel.; \$1.  
Mary G. Cummings to Mildred L. Lewis, Granville pl., rel.; \$1.

### DORCHESTER

Robert H. Ford to William H. Hardy, Gibson st., q. \$1.  
Sanford Small to City of Boston, Walnut st., d. \$1.  
Catherine A. Leofler to Catherine Tucker, Rockaway and Chester sts., q. \$1.  
Catherine Tucker to Catherine A. Leofler, q. \$1.  
Andrew P. Gallano to Rachael S. Howison, Dudley st. and Holden pl., q. \$1.  
William R. Anderson to Josephine M. Douglass, Dakota st., rel.; \$1.  
Josephine M. Douglass to Wilhelmina Anderson, Dakota st., rel.; \$1.  
George W. Fowle to Jacob Katz, Columbus and Eastman sts., w. \$1.  
Elmer C. Gray et al. to Eva M. Colman, Adams and King sts., w. \$1.  
J. Scott McLern to George Keller, Mt. Bowdoin ter., q. \$1.  
Adaline D. Goodale to William R. Landers, Deering rd., rel.; \$1.

### WEST ROXBURY

John A. Harvey et al. to Wilby H. McCollom, Rawson rd., q. \$1.  
Samuel C. Gunn to Joseph A. L. Wallon, Stratford st. and West Rox. Br. R. R.; q. \$1.  
Hazel M. Briggs to Oliver C. Leary, Burroughs st., q. \$1.  
Frank A. Manning et al. to Oliver C. Leary, Burroughs st., q. \$1.  
Walter L. Weatherbee to Oliver C. Leary, Burroughs st., q. \$1.  
James T. D'Entremont to Ida L. Hemman, Whitford st., q. \$1.

### BRIGHTON

Commonwealth Realty Trust to Carpenter Garage & Motor Co. of Me., Corey rd.; d. \$1.  
Same to Albert J. Coleman, Corey rd.; d. \$1.  
Annie E. Hurley to William H. Dwyer, Newcastle rd., q. \$1.  
Joseph A. Bennett to Mamie Bennett et al., Haskell st., q. \$1.  
Mary E. Kendall to James T. Kennedy, Hooker st., q. \$1.  
Same to same, North Harvard st.; q. \$1.

### CHELSEA

Lizzie Dizels to Annie Freedman et al., Chestnut st., q. \$1.  
Frank W. Coughlin to Joe Lazoo, Winthrop rd., 2 lots; q. \$1.  
Ralph Seignor to Bessie Rotman, Poplar st., q. \$1.

### WINTHROP

Arthur C. Dunham to Thomas F. Casens et ux., near Fremont st.; w. \$1.  
Thomas J. Johnson to Thomas McCormick, near Winthrop st.; q. \$1.

### REVERE

Pittsburg Coaster Constructing Co. of Pa. to Fred W. Scott, Ocean and Baker aves., 2 lots; d. \$3000.  
Charles E. Stratton to Amos M. Leonard, Revere st. and Bay rd.; q. \$1.  
Amos M. Leonard to Etta J. Myer, same; w. \$1.  
Mabel E. Edmester to Thomas Spinelli, Hutchinson and Temple sts., 2 lots; w. \$1.  
Thomas Spinelli to Mutual Relief and Benefit Society, St. Anthony of Padua of Revere, Mass., same; q. \$1.  
Pietro Moschella, nurse, to Raffaella Tiro, Fairfield st., d. \$225.  
Raffaella Tiro to Pietro Moschella, same; q. \$1.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Denton ter., 17, ward 23; John E. De Witt, F. H. Gowling; wood dwelling.  
Farrington st., 25, ward 23; E. G. Mitchell, S. Corlies; wood dwelling.  
Burman st., 34, ward 24; Charles C. Ketch; wood dwelling.  
Stockton st., 7, ward 24; Thomas W. Gill; wood dwelling.  
Howlett st., 68, ward 23; Margaret Kelley, S. J. Hann; wood dwelling.  
Main st., 440-442, ward 4; George S. Hall; estate; fire store and dwelling.  
Dudley st., 756, ward 16; Dorchester Associates; fire store.  
Ruggles st., 21, ward 18; Simon Goldsmith; alter dwelling.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

##### Sailings from New York

Hamburg, for Naples-Genoa..... Nov. 15  
\*Baltic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 15  
\*Alce, for Naples..... Nov. 15  
\*La Bretagne, for Havre..... Nov. 16  
\*Barbarossa, for Bremen..... Nov. 16  
Venezia, for Naples..... Nov. 17  
Minerva, for London..... Nov. 17  
\*Caronia, for Genoa-Naples..... Nov. 18  
\*America, for Hamburg..... Nov. 18  
\*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam..... Nov. 21  
Perugia, for Naples..... Nov. 22  
\*Mauretania, for Liverpool..... Nov. 22  
\*George Washington, for Bremen..... Nov. 22  
\*Celtic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 23  
\*Oscar II., for Copenhagen..... Nov. 23  
\*La Provence, for Havre..... Nov. 23  
Vulture, for Rotterdam..... Nov. 23  
Rochambeau, for Havre..... Nov. 23  
Mexico, for Havre..... Nov. 23  
Moltke, for Hamburg..... Nov. 23  
Nesha, for London..... Nov. 23  
\*Philadelphia, for Southampton..... Nov. 23  
\*Friesland, for Dover-Antwerp..... Nov. 23  
California, for Glasgow..... Nov. 23  
Kursk, for Rotterdam..... Nov. 23  
\*Germania, for Naples-Genoa..... Nov. 23  
Duch d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa..... Nov. 23  
\*Oceanic, for Southampton..... Nov. 23  
\*Lyndam, for Glasgow..... Nov. 23  
\*Argentina, for Naples-Friest..... Nov. 23  
\*Lusitania, for Liverpool..... Nov. 23  
\*Venezia, for London..... Nov. 23  
\*C. F. Tietgen, for Copenhagen..... Nov. 30  
\*Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen..... Nov. 30  
\*La Savoie, for Havre..... Nov. 30  
St. Louis, for New York..... Nov. 22  
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for New York..... Nov. 22  
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y. Nov. 26  
Albana, for Portland, Me..... Nov. 28  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York Nov. 29  
Olympic, for New York..... Nov. 29

##### Sailings from Philadelphia

Preterita, for Hamburg..... Nov. 18  
\*Southwick, for Liverpool..... Nov. 18  
Marquette, for Antwerp..... Nov. 24  
Sailings from Montreal  
Royal George, for Bristol..... Nov. 15  
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool Nov. 15  
Aurelia, for London..... Nov. 18

Monmouth, for Bristol..... Nov. 18  
Teutonic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 18  
Mount Royal, for London..... Nov. 18  
Laurentic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 22  
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool..... Nov. 23  
Montezuma, for London..... Nov. 26

#### WESTBOUND

##### Sailings from Glasgow

Caledonia, for New York..... Nov. 18  
Columbia, for New York..... Nov. 23  
Sailings from Hamburg  
Patricia, for New York..... Nov. 18  
Prinz Adalbert, for Philadelphia..... Nov. 23  
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for New York..... Nov. 23

##### Sailings from Bremen

Koenig Albert, for New York..... Nov. 18  
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York..... Nov. 23  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York Nov. 28  
Sailings from Bristol  
Royal Edward, for Halifax..... Nov. 13  
Royal George, for Halifax..... Nov. 29

##### Sailings from Havre

Bordeaux, for New York..... Nov. 18  
La Savoie, for New York..... Nov. 23  
Chicago, for New York..... Nov. 23  
La Lorraine, for New York..... Nov. 23

##### Sailings from Antwerp

Menominee, for Boston..... Nov. 16  
Finland, for New York..... Nov. 18  
Zeeland, for New York..... Nov. 25  
Manitou, for Boston..... Nov. 30  
Sailings from Rotterdam  
Maartindyk, for Boston..... Nov. 18  
Potsdam, for New York..... Nov. 18  
New Amsterdam, for New York..... Nov. 23

##### Sailings from Trieste

Martha Washington, for N. Y..... Nov. 18  
Carpathia, for New York..... Nov. 28  
Sailings from Flume  
Pannonia, for New York..... Nov. 18

##### Sailings from Genoa

Re d'Italia, for New York..... Nov. 18  
Duch d'Alba, for New York..... Nov. 18  
Ancona, for New York..... Nov. 18  
Cincinnati, for New York..... Nov. 20  
Hamburg, for Boston..... Nov. 20  
Canopic, for Boston..... Nov. 20

##### Sailings from Copenhagen

United States, for New York..... Nov. 16  
Hellig Olav, for New York..... Nov. 30

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Furs fit for a princess, with all that means, are to be seen in the great display of furs being made by the Jordan Marsh Company. They are for evening and day wear, for carriage, for walking and for automobile, gathered from all the leading European centers, and made up by noted furriers' modists. One of the handsomest is a long white evening coat of ermine. It is bordered with a broad band of white fox that looks like a billow of fresh fallen snow. No duplicate of this coat is to be found. This might be said of some other pieces that are shown. They have been gathered for this special occasion and nothing is withheld. This means that persons wishing such things must secure them now or run the risk of finding them sold a little later.

Ermine which at one time was regarded as an insignia of royalty will be worn in Boston this winter by many descendants of humble ancestors who, however, have flouted kings and emperors and in this new world have acquired the wherewithal to clothe themselves regally.

Ermine is made up into beautiful neck pieces and muffs for evening and carriage wear. They are soft and luxurious as well as warm and beautiful. This fur also ornaments other furs. Mole skin garments trimmed with ermine are as beautiful, though in a different way, as the all-ermine. Mole skin has come in again. It is the newest of furs, made up in some of the most choice designs as long coats, those of shorter length, scarfs and muffs. It possesses the advantage of being particularly becoming to certain types, and is also novel, as but few pieces of it are to be seen. Ermine is made up also with Hudson seal and caracul.

Eastern mink, that is, mink coming from Maine, which is the best, is made up into exceptionally handsome coats. One which stands apart in beauty from all the others reaches to the bottom of the dress. An odd coat, a Max model, is of white cone and caracul, having a kimono sleeve and deep pointed back collar. Russian sables, Persian lamb, silver fox, all the rare and popular furs are to be seen. Coats are made in half and full lengths, and muffs are both plain and fancy.

In addition to these choice and rare furs the Jordan Marsh Company carries the usual lines, including coats, caps and gloves for motor car. A feature is made of coats for young girls which are cut on different lines especially adapted to them.

Bargains in corsets such as are seldom to be found, have been offered this week by the Peirce Haynes Corset Company. They are of the highest priced corsets which have been reduced one third, and more in price. This company carries a full line of corsets of superior quality.

Willow plumes at half the price that is usually charged is enough to make a woman go without her dinner if necessary in order to possess one. They are being offered in this attractive way by the Nathan Pearl Ostrich Feather Company of Temple place, which is holding a manufacturer's sale. That the feathers are all that they should be is guaranteed by the offer to refill free of charge should the fibers shed. The prices range from the high to the medium. The French feathers with their broad fibers and heavy heads, also are placed in this sale.

If one thing more than another is indicative of the value of knowing how to sew, it is the number of schools which teach sewing. Women who have never done sewing are eagerly taking courses that they may do at least a part of their own dressmaking. It is a delightful occupation, whether taken up for one's self and one's family or professionally. At the School of Dressmaking on Tremont street a special course is arranged for young girls. Pat-

terns in any design are cut to measure at this school, a distinct advantage to the home dressmaker.

Both the front and the back laced corsets have their advantages. The front are preferred by a large number of women, and seem to be increasing in favor with them, but there are those who will not wear them. It is a matter of individual preference, solely, although discussions as to their respective merits are as liable to grow warm as those over political rivals in a hot campaign. Both styles are carried by Miss B. W. Logan of Boylston street.

Not only the professional man and woman, but also those in the ordinary walks of life are beginning to appreciate the necessity for the cultivation of the speaking voice and interpretative expression. What this means today is very different from what it meant 30, 20 or even 10 years ago. It is not a stilted affectation but an improved means for expression. Even theatrical art has evolved a great change in the last few years, the simple and natural taking the place of the affected and spectacular. A teacher of the new school is Miss Edith Mary Herrick of Boston, who is as well known by reason of her own platform readings as through her work with her pupils. She is a graduate of the Leland Powers school, in which she was late secretary and teacher for several years until she started her studio courses, more than two years ago. This was to meet the demand for special courses along the lines of the philosophy of expression pursued by Mr. Powers but which could not be taken up in the regular school curriculum.

Miss Herrick gives a number of special courses. The professional course includes literary interpretation, repertoire, impersonation, pantomime, esthetic physical expression, gesture and the speaking voice. Then there is a comprehensive normal course for teachers to enable them to get results with pupils in prize speaking contests, school exhibitions, class plays, etc. A course in Bible reading is interpretative of Bible literature and certain fundamental laws in voice production. There is also a brief comprehensive course in dramatic technique. It is recommended to the many intelligent readers and teachers of expression throughout the country who are seeking a clear, sane technique in their art, definite standards and unflinching criteria for judging artistic effort. Miss Herrick has her studio on St. Stephen street, Boston.

The good, old-fashioned bread ground on the burr stone in the small country mill has the sweet, nutty wheat flavor. Certainly it was very wholesome. Modern methods make a flour very much finer and whiter, but in order to obtain the whiteness essential food elements are taken out. Generally speaking, food experts have said, the whiter the flour the less nutriment.

By many the best and most tasty flour of today is thought to be that made by the Franklin Mills. The wheat is ground fine but is not robbed of its nutriment. The Franklin Mills entire wheat flour, as it is known, is sold by leading grocers. Housewives are invited to send their addresses to the Franklin Mills Company on State street, Boston. They will then be mailed a booklet of recipes, including a prize recipe for making raisin bread, which is a great favorite with children, but no more so, perhaps, than it is with grown people.

During this week 50,000 volumes of theological literature, now a part of the Harvard College library, will be moved to the new library of Andover seminary, which now has approximately 100,000 volumes upon its shelves.

# Our Vanishing Desert

MUCH as the people of the United States have read in the last few years of the work by which the government reclamation service is transforming the arid and semi-arid regions of the Great West into fertile and productive farming tracts, it is probable that few of them realize the real magnitude of the task.

A concise and interesting account of this important activity of the government's interior department, written by C. J. Blanchard, statistician of the reclamation service, will be published in the Thanksgiving number of The Christian Science Monitor to be issued

## Wednesday Nov. 29

Mr. Blanchard is well qualified to describe the various government irrigation projects. He knows to a dollar the millions that have been spent; he has seen the dry plains changed almost in a night into farm lands, and interestingly tells how this transformation is accomplished. This article is well worth reading.

IF YOU HAVE friends to whom you desire to send copies of the Thanksgiving number this may be arranged by means of the following

## Special Anniversary Offer

In the United States, Canada and Mexico the Thanksgiving number will be sent to five addresses and a one-month subscription to one of these addresses, the one-month subscription to start Dec. 1, or later, for \$1. The consent of the person to whom you wish to send the Monitor for one month must be secured before placing the order to comply with United States postoffice regulations. For addresses in foreign countries add postage at the rate of 12 cents a copy for the special number, and 25 cents for the monthly subscription.

For \$2 the Thanksgiving number will be sent to six addresses in all countries outside the United States, Canada and Mexico, and a one-month subscription to one of these addresses, the one-month subscription to start Dec. 1, or later. For \$1 the Thanksgiving number will be sent to five addresses without any monthly subscription.

Blanks for use in sending orders may be had at reading rooms throughout the world, or they will be mailed free on application to the circulation department of the Monitor.

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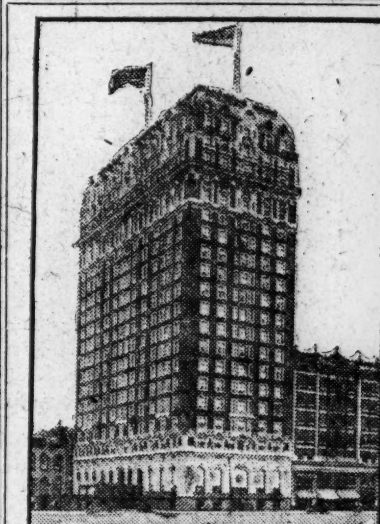
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## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Today's Army Orders

First Lieut. G. B. Tuttle, med. res., detailed as a member of the examining board, Ft. Ruger, Hawaii, vice First Lieut. J. L. Sanford, med. res., relieved.

Orders Oct. 31, relating to Col. H. L. Scott, third cavalry, revoked.

Col. H. L. Scott, third cavalry, relieved from duty in the office of chief of staff, in connection with records of the first intervention in Cuba; to Hubbard, Ariz., upon completion of this duty place himself under instructions of the secretary of the interior for temporary duty in connection with Indian affairs; then proceed to Hopi villages, Arizona, thence to his regiment at Ft. Sam Houston.

Capt. W. H. Rose, corps engineers, relieved from duty under orders of Maj. E. Jadin, corps engineers and proceed via New York to Cuba, Canal Zone.

First Lieut. J. G. Slesse, corps engineers, relieved from duty Isthmian canal commission, and proceed to Washington and report to chief of engineers for duty.

Col. G. G. Woodward, C. A. C., retired from active service.  
Orders June 14 relating to Lieut-Col. J. Bell, Jr., inspector-general, suspended; remain on duty as inspector-general of the western division.

Orders Oct. 14 relieving First Lieut. J. L. Sanford, medical reserve corps, from active duty, upon arrival home amended to relieve him upon expiration of leave. Orders Nov. 6 relating to Maj. A. L. Parmerter, twenty-first infantry, revoked.

A board is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., for examination of officers of the field artillery for promotion. Detail: Lieut-Col. E. A. Miller, fifth field artillery; Lieut-Col. J. Conkin, sixth field artillery; Maj. W. S. McNair, sixth field artillery; Capt. W. A. Eastman, medical corps; First Lieut. L. A. Kestner, medical corps.

First Lieut. F. B. Edwards, twelfth cavalry, to Fort Meade, S. D., for temporary duty.

Orders Nov. 3 direct First Lieut. J. B. Dickey, fifteenth cavalry, to join station to which assigned, amended to direct him to proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., for temporary duty.

First Lieut. M. Buchsbaum, medical reserve, honorably discharged.

### Navy Orders

Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, to temporary duty as president of the naval examining board and the naval retiring board, Washington, Nov. 18, 1911.

Capt. H. P. Jones, commissioned a ensign in the navy from Oct. 17, 1911.

Lieut-Comdr. F. T. Evans, detached duty the Michigan, to command the Monaghan.

Lieut-Comdr. W. P. Cronan, detached duty command the Manahan, and will continue at Norfolk, Va.

Lieut-Comdr. R. W. Vincent, commissioned a lieutenant-commander in the navy from Sept. 14, 1911.

Ensign W. F. Cochran, Jr., detached duty the Monaghan, and will continue at Charleston, S. C.

Ensign J. J. Broshek, detached duty reserve torpedo divisions; to duty the Monaghan.

Ensign H. G. Cooper, Jr., commissioned an ensign in the navy from June 5, 1911.

Midshipman F. Slinguff, Jr., detached duty the Wisconsin to duty the Hannibal.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. B. Wainwright, Jr., commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the navy from Sept. 14, 1911.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. N. Jordan, detached temporary duty navy yard, New York, N. Y., to temporary duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., connection accounting.

### Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Hector at Sewall Point, Saratoga, Monterey and Quirns at Amoy, Peoria at Guantanamo, Virginia and New Jersey at Hampton roads.

Sailed—MacDonough and Worden, from New York for Newport; Mohawk, from Norfolk for Washington; Washington, North Carolina and Salem, from Newport for cruise.

### Navy Notes

WASHINGTON—The navy board which will inspect the Maine has been officially informed that the wreck will be ready for inspection Nov. 20. The

bottom of the vessel between the front and rear wrecks is being laid bare now rapidly, and photographs of same will arrive here as soon as possible.

Rear Admiral Osterhaus has ordered the Nebraska to go to Boston by Nov. 21, to facilitate the trial of James Becks, of Atlanta, Ga. The Nebraska will proceed to Boston from sea, later joining her squadron at Newport.

This statement was made public at the navy department Tuesday: "The second test of the Davis torpedo gun against the experimental caisson was held in Hampton roads Nov. 9. The shell was fired against the heavy plating of the bottom and failed to penetrate, although the plate was broken through. The shell detonated outside the bottom plate. No great damage was done to the caisson, although it sank, owing to the straining of its frames and consequent leakage."

The first, second and third divisions of the Pacific torpedo fleet will visit the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for docking and necessary repairs from about Dec. 10 to about Jan. 10, when they will return to San Diego, Cal.

After docking at the navy yard, Boston, the Utah and the Florida will commence a "shaking down" cruise, meeting at Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 16, and remaining there until Dec. 19. Then they will visit Galveston from Dec. 21 to Jan. 2, finally arriving at Guantanamo about Jan. 6, for exercises in connection with the Atlantic fleet.

The Graven will remain at the navy yard, Norfolk, for extensive repairs requiring about 75 working days.

The first division of the Atlantic fleet will leave Newport Friday, and on the same date the second division will steam from Hampton roads. The two are charged to carry out a search problem under the direction of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, and after that is done they will change bases, the first division going to Hampton roads and the second to Newport, about Nov. 23.

This month's statement of work on vessels of the United States navy was made public Tuesday by the bureau of construction and repair. The percentage of completion Nov. 1 of vessels building were:

Battleships—Wyoming 83.9, Arkansas 78.0, New York 121, Texas 38.4. Torpedo boat destroyers—Fanning 56.0, Jarvis 39.4, Henley, 26.9, Beale, 57.0, Jouett 72.2, Jenkins 59.5, Cassin 1.4, Cummings 1.3, Duncan 1.6, Downes 0.0, Aylwin 0.0, Parker 0.0, Benham 0.0, Balch 0.0. Submarine torpedo boats—Carp 93.6, Barracuda 90.5, Pickrel 55.4, Skate 84.0, Skipjack 94.3, Sturgeon 94.3, Thresher 58.3, Tuna 81.5, Seal 89.0, Sea Wolf 46.6, Nautilus 47.0, Garfish 45.3, Turbot 30.7, Haddock 11.5, Calhoun 11.1, Orca 3.6, Walrus 4.4, Colliers—Proteus 16.8, Nereus 15.5, Orion 20.0, Jason 0.0, Jupiter 32.9.

## MR. TAFT TO NAME JUDGES ON JAN. 1

WASHINGTON—President Taft will wait until Jan. 1 before naming a successor to Justice Harlan on the supreme court bench. Three or four other judicial nominations will be made at the same time, including a successor to Judge Grosscup of Chicago, who resigned recently.

The President received from Morton Jordan of St. Louis, president of the Missouri Bar Association, a letter asking him to pick his next appointee to the supreme court from that state in recognition of the fact that Missouri in 91 years of statehood has never had a representative on the supreme court bench. Requests from Indiana asking recognition for the same reasons are being received at the White House.

## WATER SYSTEM PLAN ORDERED

REDLANDS, Cal.—F. E. Trask of Los Angeles has been secured by the water commission, working on plans for a municipal plant for this city, to prepare preliminary plans and reports on such a system to the board of city trustees. Mr. Trask was the consulting engineer for the Ontario system.

The commission intends to push the work. Mr. Trask will work in conjunction with city engineer George S. Hinckley.



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**LANGUAGE TUTORS FROM ASSOCIATION**  
LOS ANGELES—Forty teachers of modern languages, representing the colleges and high schools of Los Angeles and vicinity, have organized a "Modern Language Association of Southern California." Valentin Buehner of the Manual Arts high school was elected president pro tem and Miss Adele Meyer of the Polytechnic high school was made secretary.

Professor Schiller of the University of California, Havemann of the Los Angeles high school and Professor von Fingerlin of the University of Southern California were elected honorary members of the association.

The teachers of Spanish and French organized as a section of the larger association and elected Alfred Ewington of the Los Angeles high school president. The Modern Language Association will meet again at the time of the teachers' convention in December.

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# WILL CANAL BRING MORE AMERICAN SHIPS? WESTERN CONGRESSMAN ASKS QUESTION

Washington Representative  
Says American Vessels Are  
Seldom Seen in South  
American Waters

## NATIONS PREPARING

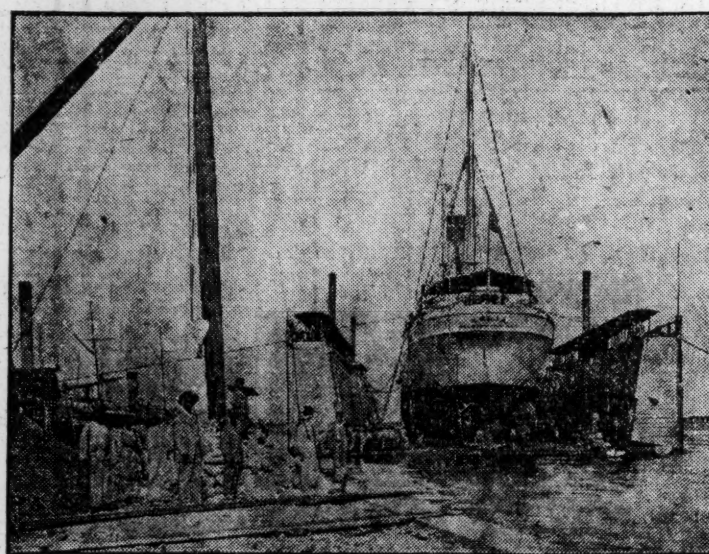
Americans, He Asserts, Must  
Still Go Via Europe and  
He Urges More Progressive  
Home Activity

IN less than 18 months the Panama canal will be open to the world's shipping. In America, as in Europe and in Asia, important steamship companies are already preparing to share in the enormous transportation of products bound to follow when the canal shall have cut the western world in twain. It is a foregone conclusion that trade between the United States and South America will increase vastly when the new waterway brings the east coast and the west coast of the continent nearer each other. Is the American shipping world making ready to the best of its ability to participate in the carrying trade so soon to be thrown open to the maritime nations?

Recent utterances by William E. Humphrey, member of Congress from Washington, are to the effect that United States' commercial interests will receive little less than a surprise when the Panama canal becomes a fact. In a recent number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, the Washington congressman makes the statement that "from every one of our South American consuls we have the oft-repeated declaration that what this country needs to develop our commerce with South America is fast and regular steamship lines under the American flag."

Congressman Humphrey's article was called forth, he says, by another article in the same publication which, under the head of "Commerce with South America," went on to say that "nearly all the boats for Brazil, as well as those for the river Plata, accommodate passengers, and some of the lines operate excellent passenger boats on good schedule time. So it is no longer necessary to travel via Europe, except for those travelers who are ready to spend more time and more money because they like to take in the pleasures of London and Paris en route."

Taking exception to the article from



The Zulia in dry dock at Porto Cabello, Venezuela, showing facilities for repairing steamships in that country

start to finish and considering its anonymity as an evidence of uncertainty in regard to facts, Congressman Humphrey writes in part as follows:

"The statement to which I particularly wish to call your attention, which gives the substance of my entire article upon the question of shipping, is in the following language and found on page 74 of the *May* number: 'In fact, having regard for the volume of cargo available, these countries are already relatively as well served from New York as are the principal ports of Europe and Asia.' 'The writer of the article,' Congressman Humphrey continues, 'attempts to prove the truth of his statement by giving a list of what he terms 'sailing' by so-called regular liners. But he does not call attention to the fact that there is not a single American vessel of any kind running between this country and South America beyond the equator. He also carefully conceals the fact that there is not a single first-class vessel, not even a single second-class vessel of any kind, flying any flag, running between this country and South America. As a matter of fact, there is but one out of the 14 that he specifies that professes or even attempts to maintain a regular schedule service. All the vessels on this line are slow. All of them are third class or poorer. Most of them do not run more than 12 knots an hour. Not more than three vessels can be termed in any sense modern, while as a matter of fact most of them are antiquated. None of the vessels run-



CONGRESSMAN W. E. HUMPHREY

ing between here and South America is to be in any way compared with the vessels running on the regular lines between Europe and South America."

Congressman Humphrey seems not to be short of corroboration, in so far as it concerns his statement that better facilities are needed. He produces many letters from American consuls in Latin America, and from American exporters,

told me that maybe once or twice a year a sailing vessel with the American flag would come down there.

"In passenger traffic a great many people travel by the way of Europe because it takes only about two days longer, and I think the additional fare amounts to only about \$10, and there is absolutely no comparison in the accommodations. From Southampton to New York, of course, you get a good steamer."

That the South American ports are not without facilities for taking care of steamers needing repairs when they once get there is adduced from the accompanying photographic reproduction, which shows a ship in the drydock of Porto Cabello, Venezuela. Curiously enough and still more so in view of what Congressman Humphrey has written about the absence of American steamships in South America, the steamer in the present instance is the Zulia, of Wilmington, Del., belonging to the American Red "D" line.

The picture, then, is of double interest in that it illustrates the exceptional occurrence of an American steamship being in a South American port, and how it is possible for the harbor cities of Venezuela to take care of steamers when circumstances demand it. There is this to be taken into consideration, however, that Venezuela is the most northern of the South American nations. If the drydock incident had had reference to a port more to the south it would have gone much farther in proving the lack of steamship connection between the United States and South America to be not quite so pronounced as Congressman Humphrey claims it to be.

## NEWS BRIEFS

### FLYERS TO MEET IN GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga.—An aviation meet full of interesting features, including flights by Lincoln Beachey, holder of the world's altitude record, will be given at the Atlanta speedway on Nov. 16, 17 and 18, under the auspices and for the benefit of the Atlanta Police Relief Association.

### TUBE COMPANY LETS CONTRACT

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company has awarded contracts for its additions in East Youngstown. The company so far has let work aggregating \$200,000. Of this amount the blooming mill, which constitutes the bulk of the award will be built by the William Tod Company of this city.

### MOVE FOR COMMISSION RULE

DENVER—Between 150 and 200 circulators are canvassing for signatures to the petition calling for a special election to amend the Denver city charter to provide for the commission form of civic administration.

### WHALES PLENTIFUL ON COAST

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Whales are so plentiful along the coast that the new whaling station at South Bay is kept busy with those brought in by its vessels. Twenty-seven of the mammals were caught and handled at the station in one week recently.

### NAMED STATE COMMISSIONER

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—G. E. Merrill of San Jose, formerly of the United States department of agriculture, has been appointed chief deputy state horticultural commissioner.

### AGITATE COMMISSION PLAN

ROCHESTER, Minn.—Public meetings to bring before the voters of Rochester the commission form of government will be held here shortly. A committee of seven citizens has been selected which will outline a commission form of charter that will meet the requirements of the state constitution.

### RETAINING DAM IS PLANNED

MADISON, Wis.—It has been decided by the state relief committee to construct at once a cofferdam and build a retaining wall 36 feet high at Black river falls. It will cost \$15,000 more than is on hand, but the people of the state are being relied upon to make up the fund.

### CANADIANS SEIZE OHIO NETS

LORAIN, O.—The Ranney Fish Company is short 14 boxes of fishing nets because the tug Gull drifted across the Canadian line in a heavy gale recently. The nets were lifted by the Canadian cutter Vigilant.

### DECLINES TO CALL LEGISLATURE

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Governor Bleasie has declined to call an extra session of the Legislature at the request of Marlboro county planters to consider measures for the improvement of cotton market conditions. He gave as his principal objection his opinion that the expense would be disproportionate to the good likely to be accomplished.

### PARK BONDS SELL HIGH

KANSAS CITY—The sale of \$44,650 park acquisition bonds by the city of Kansas City, Kan., to the Commerce Trust Company of this city was closed recently. The bonds, bearing 4½ per cent, were sold at par with accrued interest to date of delivery and a premium of \$534.80.

### FORM NATURAL GAS COMBINE

CLEVELAND—Negotiations for a \$3,000,000 gas consolidation have just been completed at a conference held in Cleveland, by which practically all of the natural gas business of western Ontario, Canada, passes into the control of Buffalo and Canadian interests.

## DUKE OF CONNAUGHT OPENS FIRST SESSION OF NEW PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page one)

but apparently in individual ability. A year ago the Liberals had a majority of 43, and a leader tried, tested and undisputed for 25 years. Today the majority is more than reversed in favor of the Conservatives, and the personnel of the party includes so many men already drilled in parliamentary procedure by their work in the various provincial legislatures that the party's overflowing benches can by no means be considered filled with raw recruits. But for this fact Mr. Borden might find it difficult to handle a following nearly 100 greater in numbers than it was when the House closed.

### Nationalist Party Enters

Even as it is it will be part of the interest of the session to watch the settling into line of the new government party. For added to all the other novel situations created by the recent election Canada has for the first time to reckon with a totally new factor in her federal political arena. This factor is the Nationalist party of the province of Quebec. It is said that 23 members of the House are Nationalists, and it has so happened that Mr. Borden has them on his side. They helped him win the election, it may be remembered, because they were opposed to the Liberal naval policy. But they are even more emphatically opposed to Mr. Borden's naval policy. This naturally involves one of the adjustments which will be watched with keen interest. Mr. Borden has even found it necessary to include one of their number in his cabinet, giving him one of the most important portfolios—that of minister of public works.

And the Liberal Party? The only point upon which there is not questioning and uncertainty is that of its leadership. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has retained his place as leader. Also as his right-hand man he has secured one of his former ministers, who is recognized by all as trustworthy and efficient; like most of Sir Wilfrid's cabinet and foremost supporters, Mr. Graham was defeated, but a minor member of the party resigned and left open his constituency, which willingly returned Mr. Graham. As to the caliber of the rank and file of Sir Wilfrid's followers little is assured, as the well known members of the party nearly all went down to defeat in September.

### Social Season Discussed

The presence at the capital of the duke and duchess will make the session a particularly brilliant one from a social point of view, and it is almost inevitable that it will aid the Dominion in her tendency towards closer and broader relations with the rest of the empire. It would be difficult to consider any one more enthusiastic in this direction than was the preceding Governor-General, but it is confidently expected that the Duke of Connaught will carry forward Earl Gray's influence, not only because of his connection with the British throne, but because of his own strong individual predilections, which have led at all times to work for the advancement and solidarity of the empire.

Although the Governor-General can take no active part whatever in the political situations in Canada, it is impossible for the governors to live among the people and be constantly in touch with their representatives, without influencing conditions more or less, and without doubt the coming session's work will be affected by the presence of the Duke of Connaught more than it could be by any other representative whom the home government could have chosen.

The more important questions which it is anticipated will come before the new Parliament will be in connection with Canada's naval program, the banking laws, the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba and transportation problems. This will include the railway construction to Hudson bay and almost certainly the Georgian bay canal construction.

Much railway legislation may have to go through, including the decision as to allowing the Canadian Northern railway to take over the government-owned line in the east, the Intercolonial, which runs from Montreal to Halifax (and has always provided the House with topics for discussion).

### Challenge Census Returns

The recent census returns will be challenged and an investigation into methods demanded, as it is considered that nothing in the nature of accuracy was the result of the work done—very wide discrepancies having already been proven.

Then there will be the customary overhauling of the retired government's expenditure on public works and the criticism will be particularly directed against the management of the new transcontinental railway's construction. No rescinding of the late government's project is anticipated, however, and this northern line is expected to be completed.

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and operated as was purposed by the Liberals.

The many railroad extensions to be considered are chiefly westward, while the east has reason to expect that Mr. Borden will not delay the settlement of the naval question. From an industrial standpoint the Atlantic and Pacific coast provinces will be most largely affected by the building and operation of the new navy; and from a national standpoint the decision as to its type and control will probably be the most important question before the new Parliament.

Theoretically the Liberal naval policy was accepted—being indorsed by a large parliamentary majority, Mr. Borden's party allowing it to come to a vote rather than force an appeal to the country because a blockade of legislation appeared inappropriate in view of the seeming necessity for haste in regard to the navy's construction.

But delay after delay has ensued and Canada's navy has not even been started. The Quebec Nationalists took advantage of this during the recent election and carried most of their seats on this issue, declaring themselves opposed to all naval construction whatsoever or to even direct contribution to the British navy.

It is almost an assured conviction that these Nationalist members will insist on Mr. Borden taking a plebiscite on the question, as he urged should be done two years ago. It need hardly be said that the Liberals will aid them in this insistence, as such a move will necessarily make some "difficulties" for the new government.

It has been said that Sir Wilfrid may avail himself of a privilege rarely taken by a defeated government leader—that of calling for a vote upon the very issue which the new government claims to have affected his defeat—the reciprocity issue. Many consider that the overthrow of the government was not due to this part of their policy—that other factors were equally responsible and that many of the new Conservative members are expected by their constituencies to uphold Sir Wilfrid on this question. If a vote is called it will provide one of the sensations of the session.

Altogether there appears to be an im-

pression that whether long or short duration the session will provide many surprises. The Liberal party is by no means in the same "dismantled" condition as was the Conservative party 15 years ago when its long regime came to a close. It is even hinted that the causes, half hidden, to which they attribute their defeat, apart from the use of the annexation scare, may by that defeat be largely eliminated from the party, leaving it morally stronger.

### Development Goes On

A noteworthy point in Canadian statesmanship appears to be the continuity of national development policies. No matter how much each party may berate the other for misgovernment in details the good work of the preceding government is carried forward without interruption. The conservation commission and the railway-commission work, transportation extensions, both by rail and water, and the commercial development plans all continue without radical changes. In this way Canada is not economically disturbed by an election or change of government. Perhaps there is a strong conservative element pervading both parties, and the greater tendency toward reform which the Liberal party occasionally manifests is prevented from overturning too rapidly the established routine by this all-pervading caution.

On the other hand the Conservative party also inevitably composed of progressive young Canadians, has in defense of its many anti-Conservative tendencies, adopted the name Liberal-Conservative. In fact to an unprejudiced onlooker Canadians appear to be all, both Liberal and Conservative in the fundamental meaning of the words, and this lends stability to the routine business of the country, while varying shades of party differences provide enough interest to "keep things lively" in parliamentary circles.

### PROPOSALS FOR GUNBOAT

WASHINGTON—Proposals for building gunboat 19, authorized by the last naval appropriation act, will be received until Feb. 1, when they will be opened. Congress appropriated \$500,000 for the vessel.

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## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

## ZIMBALIST AT ONE WITH BRAHMS

He can play Brahms. And how does the majority of us regard an artist who can interpret that composer effectively?

As deserving the praise of talk, only a minority counts him as of all men the one best worth listening to.

Take care, program-maker, of your violinist who can win the minority, lest you so arrange affairs that your most telling composer is put in a pocket whence he cannot emerge and take his proper lead in the race. York-Bowen and Cyril Scott will move but a fraction of your Brahms minority. You can hardly afford to let your man be judged by his reading of their homely poems.

There is much beauty of melody and charm of rhythm in the York-Bowen formal set of movements and in the Cyril Scott group of southern characteristic pieces. But a Brahms player performing them gives you their inner content rather than their external graces. If they are rich in harmonic and thematic content, you will have a valuable musical experience listening to Mr. Zimbalist's reading of them. Imaginative wealth they both certainly have, so much of it that they can stand on each side of a Bach number and make by no means trivial contrast with it.

Your Brahms players find in melody a symbol of thought. Mere style in the phrasing of melody does not reach the truth for which melody stands. Indeed, a highly styled delivery of an air obscures the real purpose underlying it. Better if themes were not built up too much of long, flowing phrases, for virile expression is possible only in the concise motive that lends itself to extensive development. The Brahms ideal sometimes makes an impression on the majority, but only when the interpreting artist has sustained intellectual powers of an extraordinary character. The music of Brahms is still an undiscovered country to most of us; and the type of interpreter that the Brahms ideal has developed remains unappreciated. Objective music we want, dramatic interest, melodic style.

Vivid, concrete expression is the gift the pianist or the violinist must have to call the enthusiastic great public within sound of his instrument. And yet that type of expression has been so far exploited in piano and solo violin that there seems little new left in it. The vistas open out for the subjective interpreters, for the Zimbalists. But the musical throng will not look in their direction. Brahms has done work which may stand a century without making the bulk of the musical consciousness aware of its merit. But stand there it will, and indicate to generation after generation of interpreters how the subjective ideal in music may be fulfilled.

Brahms in Hungary was the episode on the program played by Mr. Zimbalist in Jordan hall Tuesday afternoon that sounded the depths of the violinist's powers. The picturesque in the York-Bowen and Cyril Scott narratives and the keen experience in the Tchaikovsky sketch would have fared no better technically under another hand, but would have had, undoubtedly, a more sympathetic voicing. The Brahms ideal could not have had a more convincing exemplar than Efrem Zimbalist.

Suite, D minor, York-Bowen; prelude and fugue, G minor, for violin alone, Bach; Tallahassee, Cyril Scott; Serenade Melancolique, Tchaikovsky; Hungarian Dance, D minor, Hungarian Dance, E minor, J. Brahms; Esmeralda, Drlia; Hexentanz, Paganini.

## NOTES

The box office sale of single seats for the performances at the Boston opera house will open Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

The opening performance, which is the first presentation of Saint-Saens "Samson et Delila," takes place on Nov. 27. The scenery has been painted under supervision of Mr. Russell and Mr. Menotti.

The cast selected for the opening performance includes Giovanni Zenatello, Maria Gay, Dinah Gilly, Jose Mardones, Edward Lankow. The orchestra will be conducted by Mr. Andre-Caplet.

Puccini's "Tosca" will be given on the evening of Nov. 29 with Carmen Melis, Giuseppe Gaudenzi, Antonio Scotti, A. Silli and Luigi Tavecchia. Roberto Moranzoni will conduct.

On Friday evening Verdi's "Aida" will be presented with Emmy Destinn, Maria Gay, Edward Lankow and A. Silli. This performance will be conducted by Arnaldo Conti.

"Carmen" will be given on Saturday matinee. Mr. Caplet will conduct and the cast will include Edmond Clement, Maria Gay, Jose Mardones, Bernice Fisher and Jeska Swartz.

A grand operatic concert will be given Sunday evening which will include the second act of "Samson et Delila" in oratorio form, and the prologue from "Mefistofele" with the full orchestra and chorus of the Boston Opera House; Glenn Dillard Gunn, the American pianist and Horace Britt, the first cellist of the Boston opera house orchestra.

The prices for single seats for the regular operatic performance are \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.50 and \$1, and prices for the Sunday concert are \$1.50, \$1, 75 and 50 cents.

A song recital by Charles Bennett, formerly of London and now of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, will be given in Jordan hall tonight.

"William Tell" at the London opera house tonight enlists the services of an American tenor, Orville Harrold, who was

singing in vaudeville until 2½ years ago.

Harrold made his grand opera debut as Canio in "I Pagliacci" at the Manhattan opera house, New York. He sang the leading tenor roles in "Rigoletto" and other works with Luisa Tetrazzini, Mario Sammarco and other distinguished artists. Then followed a concert tour with Tetrazzini, when Harrold shared honors with the famous coloratura soprano. Mr. Hammerstein is said to be depending to a large extent for the success of his London season upon Harrold.

## PLEA FOR PUBLIC MARKET IS GIVEN HEARING IN LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—After a hearing lasting three hours Tuesday evening the municipal council took under consideration the proposition to establish a public market in this city. The hearing was asked by the East Side Improvement Association.

Ralph W. Reeve, an attorney, told the gathering that the supreme court ruled in 1892 that it would be unconstitutional for any municipality to deal in wood and coal, and that the same decision applied to other necessities of life. He proposed that the Lynn legislative representatives be asked to attempt to have the supreme court again asked for a decision, because of a change in the personnel of the tribunal.

Victor J. McCone, Frank B. Portland, the Rev. B. S. Sailor and William A. Mason, all spoke on the need of relief. George B. Brown urged the council to consider the establishment of a public market place, which he said would prove successful.

## TUFTS FRESHMEN WIN RUSH FROM THE SOPHOMORES

Their colors still flying on the campus when the chapel bell rang to end the contest at 7:50 o'clock this morning, the Tufts freshmen emerged victors in the closest flag rush in a decade. The sophomores put up a keen contest and succeeded in tearing down two of the five official flags by spectacular work. When the first bell rang at 7:30 o'clock the freshmen flags were broken out simultaneously on two trees at the extreme ends of the campus. After a struggle of 15 minutes, a sophomore, Proctor B. Smith, succeeded in climbing above the freshmen guards on the tree on Professors row and tearing down both flags. With five minutes left, the sophomores then made a determined attack on the tree near the chapel, but with their backs to the tree the freshmen succeeded in standing off the sophomores until the time limit expired. In the meanwhile one lone freshman went to an isolated spot on the campus and threw a weighted flag into the branches of a tree. This flag was not noticed by the sophomores.

The freshmen and sophomores will continue their interclass contest this afternoon, when the annual football game will be played on Tufts oval. If the freshmen win the two points which go with this game they will jump into the lead in the total points, 5 to 4. The freshmen secured one point by winning the rush and the sophomores still lead, 3 to 2.

## DEACONESS' FAIR SCORES SUCCESS

With its first day a success, the fair of the Deaconess Aid Society, in Tremont Temple will be continued between 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. till tomorrow night. Lorimer and Gilbert halls are arranged to represent Japanese gardens.

There is a "grab" feature consisting of a pretty girl in the costume of 50 years ago, with a wealth of curls and with big pockets from which the requisite coin will bring forth attractive souvenirs.

## MAINE PLATE BLOWN INWARD

HAVANA, Cuba—About 120 feet aft of the bow of the Maine a plate was discovered Tuesday which was identified as forming a portion of the outer skin of the ship on the port side near the keel and under the magazines. It had been blown inward, the upper part being folded inward.

This apparently could have resulted only from external pressure and is said to be strongly confirmatory of the theory of an external explosion.

## OHIO OIL CASE DISMISSAL

LIMA, Ohio.—The ouster proceedings brought by Wade Ellis, former state attorney-general, against the Standard Oil Company subsidiaries, have been dismissed by the circuit court because the decision of the United States Supreme court ordering the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey disposed of the cases.

## OFFERS HOME TO TEACHERS

MILWAUKEE—Mrs. Charles Brown of Neenah has offered her handsome home in Neenah valued at \$40,000, as a home for members of the Wisconsin Teachers Association, practically without conditions other than that the association will care for the institution.

## American Tenor Who Sings in William Tell at London Opera House



(Photo by Apeda Studio, New York) ORVILLE HARROLD

## HEAD OF WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY SES U. S. RESOURCES WASTED

If present generations are to exercise the proper foresight for the welfare of future ages they must stop at once their waste of the natural resources of the world, said Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, in a lecture delivered in Huntington hall last evening. It would not do, he said, to continue to misuse them on the supposition that discovery would substitute something else for coal or oil when they are exhausted.

When coal, oil and natural gas are used, he said, that is the end of them. They can never be brought back or used in some other form. With iron this is not true; it is used over and over again, but even this is no excuse for allowing it to rust. With coal the situation has another side as well. It has been found that the black smoke from chimneys, defacing towns and cities, beautiful works of art and whole country sides, is one-third waste, which means the possibility of a present and personal economy as well as of a general and an increase of civic beauty.

He believed in the rapid improvement of water power as one of the greatest factors in the economy of fuel and believed that navigable waters should in all instances belong to the government, and rights to it should never be disposed of to private parties. This he believed to be applicable to mining, timber and other resources.

Conservation, he said, and this was the subject of his discourse, had passed through the first wave of enthusiasm, and now came the real test of the movement. Mr. Van Hise will continue his talk in the same place tomorrow evening.

## MAYOR WRITES OF COPLEY SQUARE

Mayor Fitzgerald sent to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday a communication in which he requests an opinion as to the proper place for a subway station or stations in Copley square.

The dissatisfaction that has been expressed with the square in its present condition is likely to be intensified if the structures erected by the rapid transit commission are found to be either unsightly in themselves or over-prominent or perhaps unrelated to the general design.

## WOMEN'S FOREIGN MISSION MEETING

WALTHAM, Mass.—Delegates representing the 60 societies in the Cambridge district of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are attending the annual district meeting being held at the First Methodist church in this city today.

The program this morning included the election of officers and the reading of reports of work done during the year. The speakers this afternoon are Mrs. George E. Parks and Mrs. A. J. Faulkner.

## TICKETS FOR GAME ARE SOON BOUGHT

It took but a short time this morning to dispose of the tickets to the Harvard-Dartmouth game which were offered to the public at Wright & Ditson's store on Washington street. Early this morning the line began to form and by the time the sale was opened, it stretched to and down Milk street. Speculators took no active part in the purchasing.

## HEAVY WIND IN DEDHAM

DEDHAM, Mass.—A heavy wind passed over the Endicott section of Dedham and the Islington division of Westwood early this morning. Houses were unroofed, an ice house collapsed on Little Wigwam brook, the property of the Fisher, Churchill Company.

## FIRE IN THE WEST END

Fire in the storeroom of the Deitz Painting & Decorating Company, 60 Chestnut street, West End, at 9 o'clock this morning, caused about \$4000 damage.

## FOR WOMEN and the HOME

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## CANADIAN WILL COMPARE ROADS

NEW YORK—At the meeting of the National Founders Association at the Hotel Astor tonight, George P. Graham of Canada, will tell "Why the growth of Canadian railroads has been steeper than the growth of the railroads in the United States, owing to the oppression of the government in the latter country." Dr. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota, also will address the meeting. The association's convention was opened with a banquet Tuesday night.

## CAR BLOCKADES CHELSEA BRIDGE

All inbound and outbound traffic of the Bay State Street Railway Company from Charlestown to Melrose was completely blocked for about two hours, from 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock this morning, by interruption of the power through the blowing down of three poles on Front street, near Chelsea bridge.

## HEAVY WIND IN DEDHAM

DEDHAM, Mass.—A heavy wind passed over the Endicott section of Dedham and the Islington division of Westwood early this morning. Houses were unroofed, an ice house collapsed on Little Wigwam brook, the property of the Fisher, Churchill Company.

## FIRE IN THE WEST END

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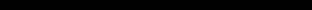
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A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

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 AMERICAN YOUNG MAN (about 23),  
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*The advertisements upon this page  
are inserted free and persons inter-  
ested must exercise discretion in all  
correspondence concerning the same.*

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

*BOSTON AND N. E.*

## SITUATIONS WANTED

[illegible]

**ALE**







# World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

## SMALL INVESTMENT BUYING IS NOTED IN STOCK MARKET

Securities Under Moderate Pressure Decline to Lower Level and Business Is Rather Light

## LOCALS SELL OFF

New York stocks continue to swing along in a perfunctory way. Prices show comparatively small changes from day to day and the volume of business would indicate that the public is doing little investment buying.

Opening quotations today were fractionally above last night's closing prices but there seemed to be plenty of offerings on the advances so that during the early sales the market appeared to have a weak tone. Reading was an exception, recording a good advance during the first few minutes receding later. Lehigh Valley advanced early but soon lost its gain.

There did not seem to be the same optimistic feeling among traders as before and the talk seemed to be that as stocks have had a rise of 10 to 15 points since the low level of September it was time for a reaction.

United Fruit continued to be the center of attraction on the local exchange. During the first few minutes trading the stock had a gain of 3 points over last night's closing. The rights changed hands at the opening at 122 and shaded off later.

Trading on both the New York and Boston exchanges became rather listless and dull during the first half of the session. The tone continued heavy.

Steel opened up at 62½ and dropped more than a point. Reading was up ½ at the opening at 151½. It improved fractionally and then declined more than a point. United Pacific opened up ½ at 171½, advanced to 171½ and declined to 170. Pennsylvania was up ½ at the opening at 122½ and continued to sag.

Interborough preferred was strong. After opening up ½ at 44½ it advanced 2 points further, Lehigh Valley opened unchanged at 179½, advanced to 180½ and then declined nearly 3 points.

United Fruit on the local exchange lost all of its advance before midday. United Shoe Machinery opened up a point at 46 and improved fractionally. The coppers were heavy. Keweenaw, which sold as high as 1½ yesterday, closing at 1½, opened at 1 and declined to 75 cents a share. Isle Royale was up a good fraction.

Stocks were lower in the early afternoon and the tone was weak at the beginning of the last hour. Steel was under 61. Other active issues were under the opening figures.

United Fruit on the local exchange declined 2 points more.

LONDON—The securities markets in the late trading were irregular. Glit-tered investments failed to rally owing to the postponement until next week of the government's statements regarding Anglo-German relations. Home rails were mixed as the coal miners' strike against a strike was not announced until after the official close.

Americans displayed heaviness on the curb. Other departments had a sluggish appearance. De Beers unchanged at 199½. Rio Tinto up ½ at 65½.

Continental bourses were heavy.

## THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and colder tonight and Thursday; moderate to brisk west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair and colder tonight and Thursday; moderate to brisk west winds.

The disturbance that passed over this vicinity last night is now central near Nantucket, Mass. It produced rain or snow in the eastern portion of the lake region and along the Atlantic coast north of Virginia. It was still snowing this morning in northern New York and Vermont. An area of high pressure moving in from the Northwest is causing the temperature to fall between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river. It was below zero in Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota.

TEMPERATURE TODAY  
8 a. m. .... 37.12 noon ..... 46  
2 p. m. .... 45  
Average temperature yesterday, 33.1-24.

IN OTHER CITIES  
Buffalo ..... 36 Albany ..... 34  
Nantucket ..... 40 Pittsburgh ..... 36  
New York ..... 36 Chicago ..... 32  
Washington ..... 38 Des Moines ..... 34  
Philadelphia ..... 36 Denver ..... 36  
Jacksonville ..... 70 St. Louis ..... 46  
San Francisco ..... 62 Portland, Me. .... 31

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW  
Sun rises ..... 6:35 High water .....  
Sun sets ..... 4:22 7:47 a. m. 8:17 p. m.  
Length of day ..... 9:47

## SOUND INVESTMENTS, IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Let us send you information regarding investments in First Mortgages on improved properties in British Columbia. At the present time we can place money in large or small amounts in this manner for outside clients at 7% to 8% and their money will be protected in every way.

WE CAN SOLVE YOUR INVESTMENT PROBLEM FOR YOU IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. Write us today.  
Financial Agents Investment Brokers Executors Trustees  
CANADA WEST TRUST COMPANY LIMITED  
HEAD OFFICE: VICTORIA, B. C. References—Merchants Bank of Canada BRANCH OFFICE: VANCOUVER, B. C.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers	13 1/4	14	13 1/4	14
Amalgamated	59	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Am Can	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2
Am Car Fndry	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	45	45	44 1/2	45
Am Linsed Oil	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Malt	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Am Smelting	71	71	69 1/2	70
Am Smelting	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Smelt B.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Steel Fndry	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am Sugar	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am T & T	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	138
Am Writing Pa	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Atchafalaya	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Atchafalaya	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Atchafalaya	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
At Coast Line	129	129	129	129
At Coast Line	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Balt & Ohio	89	89	89	89
Beth Steel	29	29	29	29
Brooklyn R	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Canadian Pac	146 1/2	147	145	146
Central Leather	23	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Ch & Ohio	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Ch & Ohio	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Ch & West	19 1/2	20	19 1/2	20
Ch & West	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Ch & West	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Col Southern 1st	75	75	75	75
Col Gas	141 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Corn Products	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Corn Products	76	76	76	76
Denver	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Denver	49	49	49	49
Erie	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Erie 1st	53	53 1/2	52 1/2	53
Gen Electric	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Goldfield	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gr N	127 1/2	127 1/2	125 1/2	126
Gr N	43	43	43	43
Gr N	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Hocking Val	124	124	124	124
Ill Central	141	141	141	141
Inter-Met	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Inter-Met	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Int Pump	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Kan City	29	29	29	29
Kan City	65	65	65	65
Kan & W	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Laclede Gas	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Lehigh Valley	179 1/2	180 1/2	177 1/2	179 1/2
L & N	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Miami	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
M & P	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Missouri Pacific	41	41	40 1/2	41
Nat Lead	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Nat Lead	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Nevada Cons	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
N Y Central	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Norfolk & Western	110	110	109 1/2	110
Northern Pacific	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Northern	145 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2
Northern	73	73	73	73
Ontario & Western	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pacific T & T	47	47	46 1/2	47
Pacific T & T	98	98	98	98
Pennsylvania	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Peoples Gas	105	105	105	105
Pittsburg Coal	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Pittsburg Coal	64	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
Pullman	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Ray Cons	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Reading	151 1/2	151 1/2	149 1/2	151 1/2
Republic Steel	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Republic Steel	80	80	79 1/2	80
Rock Island	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Rock Island	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Southern Pacific	113	113	111 1/2	112 1/2
Southern Railway	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
S L & S F	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
St Paul	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Tennessee Copper	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Texas Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Texas Avenue	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Toledo S L & W	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Toledo S L & W	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Union Pacific	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	101 1/2
Union Pacific	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Union Pacific	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Union Pacific	55	55	55	55
Union Pacific	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Utah Copper	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
U S Rubber 1st	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
U S Rubber	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
U S Steel	62 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
U S Steel	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Va-Car Chemical	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Walsh	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Walsh	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Western Union	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Western Maryland	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Wheeling & L E	4	4	4	4
Wisconsin Central	56	56	56	56

## CENTRAL SPENDS TWENTY MILLIONS FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—Directors of New York Central, the Lake Shore & Michigan Central and the "Big Four" railroads held meetings this morning, but in general only routine business was transacted.

Directors however recommended the placing of a large equipment order, which has been placed definitely and prices obtained from various equipment companies are stated to be very satisfactory.

When completed the equipment orders placed will involve in excess of \$20,000,000. In all probability it will be necessary for the companies in the Central system to make a joint issue of equipment notes to the amount of about \$15,000,000. The balance of the expenditure, aggregating some \$5,000,000, will be taken out of the net earnings.

The equipment orders definitely placed include 30 passenger and 90 freight locomotives, a total of 120 locomotives.

Orders for freight cars include 14,000 box cars, 2,500 coal cars, 500 flat cars, 350 gondolas and 50 cabooses, a total of 17,400 freight cars.

## BIG WHEAT OFFER STARTLES TRADE

CHICAGO—Lichstein's cash wheat offer to millers is the most sensational trade has ever known. No bid for 5,000,000 bushels of cash wheat has been made here or elsewhere, since Dreyfus of Paris took 5,000,000 bushels from Leiter in 1898 in one day and ineffectively bid for more, until Broker Templeton a few days ago bid Lichstein 5½ cents under May delivery price for 5,000,000 bushels of his enormous accumulation of cash wheat. Lichstein a send time refused, to the surprise of the trade, as red winter wheat recently sold 1½ cents under the December option, while Templeton's bid was 77 December price, free on board. The Templeton-Lichstein special bargain circular to the trade was regarded as evidence of weakness on the part of the concentrated long interest.

Competing cash wheat distributing houses say the Templeton proposition met with poor milling response because those who have storage room for wheat had already filled it, while others objected to paying 1½ cents per month in actual cost for carrying, including insurance, storage and interest here. Well-posted millers regarded the offer as a scheme to transfer carrying charges to their shoulders.

## BOSTON TO DRAW ITS BIGGEST CHECK

It is expected that Charles L. Slattery, city treasurer and Elmer L. Stevens, state treasurer will meet this afternoon to exchange taxes due the state and city, respectively. Mr. Slattery will draw the largest check ever drawn at City Hall for paying the tax to the state, the amount being \$5,401,946.57, which is \$2,985,008.57 larger than the state's check to the city.

## NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC YARDS

WINNIPEG—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company announced today its intention of laying out new railroad yards six miles west of this city at an expense of \$2,000,000.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening	Bid. Asked	Closing
2s registered	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
do coupon	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3s registered	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
4s registered	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4
do coupon	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4
Panama 2s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Panama 1938s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

## RAILWAY RETURNS FOR THE QUARTER ARE VARIEGATED

Returns of railroad earnings for the first quarter of the 1912 year present a rather irregular front. Roads in the Southeast with absolute uniformity show distinct improvement compared with the first quarter of the 1911 fiscal year. Roads west of the Mississippi, on the other hand, with almost complete unanimity report both gross and net substantially smaller than a year ago; and the eastern so-called trunk lines return most divergent results.

The three southern roads, Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville and Southern, in aggregate in three months to Oct. 1 enjoyed an advance in gross of 3.8 per cent and in net of 9.4 per cent. This follows a year when roads in this section of the country managed to show gains in both gross and net in the face of only slightly larger gross and actually smaller net for the roads of the country as a whole.

Transcontinental roads, however, have fared decidedly worse. Four systems, Atchafalaya, Harriman's, Rock Island and Northern Pacific, experienced for the first quarter a loss in gross compared with last year of \$3,935,917, or 5 per cent; and the same roads show net earnings 10.8 per cent behind last year's figures. St. Louis & San Francisco alone of the roads shows a slight advance in both items.

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do coupon	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
4s registered	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4
do coupon	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4
Panama 2s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Panama 1938s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

MINING				
	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Albion.....	31	31	30 3/4	30 3/4
Bute Coalition.....	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
do cash.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Calumet & Ariz.....	51	51 1/4	50 1/2	51
Calumet & Hecla.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Centennial.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Copper Range.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Franklin.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Graham.....	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Greene-Canaan.....	7 1/4	7 1/4	7	7 1/4
Hedley.....	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
La Salle.....	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Mayflower.....	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4
McIntosh.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
North Butte.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Old Colony Mining.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Old Dominion.....	44	44 1/4	44	44 1/4
Parrot.....	10	10	9 1/2	9 1/2
Pine.....	60	60	60	60
Shannon.....	8	8	8	8
Superior.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Trinity.....	3	3	3	3
Utah Cons. & Ind.....	15	15	15	15
Utah Copper.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Volverine.....	85	85	85	85
LAND				
East Boston.....	10	10 1/4	10	10
TELEPHONES				
American.....	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Cumderland.....	151	152	151	152
RAILROADS				
Boston & Albany.....	222 1/4	222 1/4	222 1/4	222 1/4
Boston Elevated.....	128	128	128	128
Boston & Maine.....	99 1/4	100	99 1/4	100
Boston & Maine Pk.....	144	144	144	144
Boston-Providence.....	298	298	298	298



# Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

## STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE NATIONAL BISCUIT

Extra Dividend Declaration Reflects Prosperity Enjoyed by the Company Since Its Organization

### HAS GREAT GROWTH

In the declaration of an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock, together with regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on its common and preferred issues, is reflected the prosperous year of the National Biscuit Company, which is now free of all bonded indebtedness. When the company was formed 13 years ago it assumed bonds of \$1,814,000. At the beginning of the last fiscal year \$600,000 of these bonds were outstanding. With these bonds now retired there is every reason to believe that the company will improve its already excellent dividend record. National Biscuit has paid 52 consecutive dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock and has an excellent dividend record on its common stock.

On that issue it paid 30 consecutive quarterly dividends of 1 per cent up to 1907. During 1907 and 1908 the company paid eight quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent and during 1909 and 1910 there were paid eight quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent.

In addition the company paid three extra dividends of 1 per cent on its common stock in 1906, 1907 and in 1908, making 49 dividends on its common stock altogether. The company earned 8.5 per cent on its total outstanding stock, as against 7.5 per cent in 1910.

There has also been a notable increase in the stockholders, which number 7769 as against about 1300 when the company was formed. An argument in favor of efficiency is supplied by the fact that 2386 of the present stockholders are employees of the company. Employees are allowed to purchase preferred stock on the installment plan and in this manner they have bought 8469 shares, which is exclusive of the stock held by directors, officers and managers.

During the year the company erected a new fireproof factory at Houston, Texas, at a cost of \$325,000. A new \$1,000,000 plant is in process of erection in Kansas City.

The sales of the company for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1911, totaled \$45,340,231, an increase of \$2,610,688, or 5.99 per cent. Including materials and supplies, which amounted to about \$4,500,000, among current assets, the company's working capital totaled \$11,337,788 as against \$11,051,221 in 1910. The cash item was over \$800,000 larger and it is apparent that the company is in a very strong cash position and having no bonded indebtedness is able to raise whatever funds it may need with a minimum of effort.

The history of operations for the last seven years has been:

	Sales	Profits	Surplus
1911	\$45,340,231	\$6,619,490	\$12,240,131
1910	\$42,729,543	\$5,787,276	\$10,111,646
1909	\$39,830,828	\$3,906,110	\$9,223,545
1908	\$41,802,224	\$4,101,415	\$9,217,410
1907	\$40,722,939	\$3,554,567	\$8,066,419
1906	\$39,252,596	\$3,827,308	\$7,520,075
1905	\$41,040,496	\$3,731,928	\$6,553,485

Since 1905 the company has written off \$300,000 each year for depreciation and judged from all standpoints is in excellent condition to show steady profits for its stockholders. One of the satisfactory results of operations in the last few years has been the steady growth in surplus, which would reflect still further gains with the item of bond interest eliminated.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 15)

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—H. H. Farr of Farr Bros. Shoe Co., Tour.  
 Allentown, Pa.—N. A. Hass of N. A. Hass & Son.  
 Altona, Pa.—Henry Johnson, Essex.  
 Baltimore, Md.—H. A. Snelling of A. Brager, Essex.  
 Baltimore, Md.—W. A. Dixon of Dixon, Bartlett & Co., Touraine.  
 Buffalo, N. Y.—F. E. Chamberlain, Brew.  
 Chicago, Ill.—B. S. Sinsheimer, Essex.  
 Cincinnati, O.—J. Ginsburg of W. S. Marx Mercantile Co., Essex.  
 Des Moines, Ia.—C. A. McCune of C. A. McCune Co., Essex.  
 Macon, Ga.—C. M. Adams, Jr., Brew.  
 Montgomery, Ala.—Frank Allen of The Fair, Brew.  
 New York City—S. Sanderson and sixteen others, representatives of as many different stores of O'Neill-Adams Co., Brewster.  
 Philadelphia, Pa.—R. Metzger of Metzger & Co., U. S.  
 Philadelphia, Pa.—George De Cou of De Cou Bros. & Co., U. S.  
 Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co., Tour.  
 St. Louis, Mo.—A. Pallen, U. S.  
 LEATHER BUYERS  
 Cincinnati, O.—P. A. Pathe of Cincinnati Shoe Co., Tour.  
 Glasgow, Scotland—C. O. Martin.  
 Leicester, Eng.—M. E. Whithead of J. Whithead & Co. (Leicester), Ltd., Bellevue.  
 Milwaukee, Wis.—F. H. Briggler of Milwaukee Counter Co., with friends.  
 Port-au-Prince, Haiti—Benedict, Abgron of Abgron-Guerrard-Billard, Shoe Co., 160 Lincoln st.

## STATE RETIREES NOTES

State Treasurer Stevens will today retire \$300,000 notes issued in anticipation of the payment of taxes. A large portion of the payments will be made to Boston banks. Most of the notes carried interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent.

## FRUIT HARVEST IN CALIFORNIA MOST ABUNDANT

SAN FRANCISCO.—In regard to general conditions obtaining in California S. R. Wakefield & Co. say in their monthly circular:

The fruit harvest in California this year has made good the predictions of the most optimistic and has brought to the banks of the interior cities many millions of dollars and the gold is still pouring in. The farmers and fruit growers are selling their large crops at splendid prices and to an eager market which is paying largely in cash. The olive crop is the largest in the history of the state and walnuts are selling for 20 per cent higher than last year. It is estimated that more than 90 per cent of the dried fruit output of California has already passed into the hands of the dealers and the growers have their money in hand. It is reported that in the Santa Clara valley alone more than \$1,000,000 in cash has been paid to fruit growers. Grain has brought good prices, especially barley, which has proven a heavy crop. So much of this has been expected, however, that there is danger of local consumers being compelled to import this winter.

Other crops are equally satisfactory and the indications are that as a result of the combination of big crops, high prices and an active market, 1912 will prove a banner year for the agriculturists of California.

The banks of the interior are all well supplied with money and this condition of financial prosperity is consequently extended to the larger cities, where loaning funds are abundant at a time of the year when deposits should ordinarily be declining.

Despite the disturbance of European finances caused by the Italian invasion of Tripoli and the civil strife in China, and the slight temporary decline in American securities due to the government's activity in the dissolution of trusts, Californians have experienced no anxiety and have not been disturbed. Whatever the results of such things may ultimately be, it seems quite improbable that they will make any material difference to the investors in California securities or that they will have any derogatory influence on the happy condition of affairs which now obtains on the Pacific coast.

The bank clearings for October are greater by nearly \$30,000,000 than for September and more than \$33,000,000 increase over October of 1910. Following is the detailed report:

	1911	1910
San Francisco	\$115,308,875.61	\$209,392,346.33
Los Angeles	\$70,588,768.41	\$9,941,825.54
Oakland	\$14,887,177.09	\$14,029,455.78
Sacramento	\$7,185,248.16	\$7,855,975.26
San Diego	\$7,850,905.00	\$5,611,271.45
Fresno	\$4,983,880.00	\$3,845,171.37
Pasadena	\$3,057,437.15	\$3,296,752.41
Stockton	\$3,755,767.91	\$3,015,492.75
San Jose	\$4,629,040.59	\$2,863,737.84

Although still slow, trading on the San Francisco stock and bond exchange during October was markedly better than during September and better than for October of a year ago. A marked increase in activity is expected this month. Figures follow:

	1911	1910
Bond sales (par value)	\$730,000.00	\$615,000.00
Stock sales (cash value)	\$28,747.00	\$48,698.40
Total value of sales	\$1,558,747.00	\$1,263,698.40
Stock sales (number of shares)	30,728	15,583

## GOOD SHOWING FOR DETINNING

NEW YORK.—Vulcan Detinning Company's report for nine months ended Dec. 31, 1911, when issued will show earnings much larger than for 1910. In fact, were the report for a full year instead of for nine months only, it is possible that all records would be broken.

The last quarterly dividend declared on the preferred stock was at the rate of the full 7 per cent a year. Earnings are running away above dividend requirements, but directors have not definitely decided to maintain a 7 per cent rate next year. The matter will be threshed out when directors again meet for dividend action toward the end of December. Business prospects for next year will be the matter.

Prospects for a continuance of the full dividend on the preferred are good. But the real interest of stockholders centers in the award secured by Detinning Company against American Can Company for \$677,352 for infringement of patents. In case the Vulcan Company receives nearly \$700,000 all back dividends on the preferred amounting to about 21 per cent, or \$315,000, can be paid.

## CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds held at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1910 as follows:

	1911	1910
Exchanges	\$33,119,780	\$40,714,086
Balances	1,692,488	2,062,244

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$183,678.

## THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK.—Local refined and raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets steady, November 10s. 10 1/2d., off 3/4d., December 10s. 11 1/2d., and May 17s. 2 1/2d. unchanged.

## TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

Prices figured on a wholesale basis.

**Arrivals**  
 Str. Bohemian from Liverpool with 13,924 bbls grapes.  
 Str. Gloucester from Norfolk with 300 bxs oranges 35 bags peanuts, 30 baks beans, 25 bbls spinach, 29 cts persimmons.  
 Str. Persian from Philadelphia with 99 bbls sweet potatoes, 100 bxs macaroni.  
 Str. Norfolk due here tomorrow, has 415 bbls spinach, 60 bbls sweet potatoes.

## BOSTON'S LUMBER INTERESTS FIGURE ON COMING SEASON

This is the season when Boston's extensive lumber interests are gauging the outlook for the coming year, and when predictions of a shortage in the winter cut are the vogue. Local merchants are incidentally profiting from comparatively fair demand on a base price of \$23.50 to 24 for spruce dimensions.

Although the lumber trade has been more satisfactory than the average staple line, New York building activity during the past summer was disappointing and New England carried the burden of taking up the eastern lumber output. There now come remarkably insistent reports of a prospective curtailment in saw mill operations, which bids fair to be somewhat more notable than in any recent year.

Reliable estimates place the cut on the Penobscot river this winter at not exceeding 75 per cent of last winter's volume, and there is a similar outlook for the Allegheny, St. John and most eastern rivers where any large part of the log crop goes to lumber mills. Logs taken from the Kennebec and the Androscoggin districts go chiefly to pulp mills, the supply of which does not vary greatly from year to year, and the cut on those waters will be nearly up to the average of the past decade.

A goodly lot of logs stranded in the smaller streams doubtless will come down with the new cut next spring, but the total Maine stock of driven logs is expected to fall considerably short of the state's average annual harvest of 800,000,000 feet.

A corresponding curtailment is forecast for the Connecticut valley, while there has been a general falling off in operations of concerns sawing Maine logs in New Brunswick mills, due principally to repeal of the Pike law, under which for 40 years the product of such logs has been admitted free into American markets. This lumber now has to pay a duty of \$1.25 per thousand.

## DIVIDENDS

International Smelting & Refining Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 1.

The United Dry Goods Companies have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock.

Massachusetts Mills in Georgia will pay regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent Dec. 1, to stock of record Nov. 15.

The Calumet & Arizona Mining Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable Dec. 18 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Pure Oil Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 10 per cent on common stock, payable Dec. 1.

The Superior & Pittsburgh Copper Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share, payable Dec. 18 to stock of record Dec. 1.

The Associated Merchants Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and the usual extra dividend of 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 17.

The Crown Reserve Mining Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 2 per cent and extra dividend of 3 per cent on its stock, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30.

The Chicago Northwestern Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the preferred stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 1.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey declared a dividend of \$7 a share, payable Dec. 15, to holders of record Nov. 17. The Standard Oil Company of New York declared a dividend of \$20 a share, payable Dec. 15, to holders of record Dec. 5. This is equivalent to \$3.05 a share on the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, bringing the disbursement up to about the regular payment for this period which has been \$10 a share on the stock of the New Jersey company.

Following the meeting of the Standard Oil directors formal announcement was made of the manner of distribution of stocks of subsidiary companies to the shareholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

toes, 605 bags peanuts, 1044 bxs oranges.  
 Str. Chippewa due here tomorrow from Jacksonville, has 184 bxs grapefruit, 5 cts pineapples, 727 bxs oranges.  
 Str. City of Memphis, from Savannah due here Friday Nov. 17, has 74 bxs oranges, 9 cts pineapples, 12 cts vegetables.

Str. Winifredian, due Nov. 21, from Liverpool has 9828 bbls Almeria grapes.

**Boston Receipts**  
 Apples 5546 bbls 1907 bxs, cranberries 428 bbls, Florida oranges 622 bxs, lemons 324 bxs, California fruit 4 cars, grapes 14,062 bbls 10,822 baks 3908 carriers, raisins 3328 bxs, dates 1000 bxs, peanuts 35 bags, potatoes 18,401 bush, sweet potatoes 313 bbls, onions 1266 bush.

## PROVISIONS

**Boston Poultry Receipts**  
 Today, 1818 pkgs; last year 1410 pkgs.

**Boston Prices**  
 Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents, \$5.40 to \$5.90; in wood, clears, \$4.40 to \$4.70; winter wheat patents \$4.60 to \$4.90, straights \$4.40 to \$4.75, clear \$4.25 to \$4.50, Kansas hard winter patents in June \$4.85 to \$5.40, rye flour \$5.10 to \$5.80, graham flour \$4.05 to \$4.80.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 86 1/2c, steamer yellow 86c, No. 3 yellow 85 1/2c; to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow 85 to 85 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 84 1/2 to 85c, lake and rail shipment none offering.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 56 1/2c, No. 2 55 1/2c, No. 3 55c, rejected white none offering, to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 56 to 56 1/2c, 36 to 38 lbs 55 to 55 1/2c, 34 to 36 lbs 54 to 54 1/2c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.60 to \$1.62 100-lb bag, granulated \$4.40 to \$4.10, bolted \$3.90 to \$4.00, rolled \$5.50 to \$5.80, cut and ground \$6.05 to \$6.40.

Millfeed—To ship from the mills, bran, spring \$26.50 to \$27, winter \$26.75 to \$27.25, middlings \$27.50 to \$29.50, mixed feed \$28.25 to \$30, red dog \$32.75, cottonseed meal \$31, hominy feed \$31.40, gluten feed \$30.40, stock feed \$30.50.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice \$27 to \$28, No. 1 \$25.50 to \$26.50, No. 2 \$23 to \$25, No. 3 \$19 to \$20, No. 1 Canadian \$25 to \$26; straw, rye \$19.50 to \$20.50, oats \$10.50 to \$11.50.

Butter—Northern creamery, 32 to 33c; western creamery 26 to 33c.

Eggs—Fancy nearly henny, 40 to 51c; eastern, best, 40 to 44c; western, best, 30 to 31c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.55 to \$2.60; medium choice, hand picked, \$2.30 to \$2.50; California small white, \$2.60 to \$2.65; yellow eyes, best, \$2.25 to \$2.40; red kidneys, choice, \$3.50.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-bu bag, \$1.80 to \$1.90; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Onions—Conn river, 100-lb bag, \$1.50 to \$1.85; York state, per 100-lb bag, \$1.75 to \$1.90.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50 to \$1.40.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2 to 5; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$5.50 to \$9.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

**Boston Receipts**  
 Today—3278 lbs 1390 bxs 186,833 lbs butter, 228 bxs cheese, 1395 cs eggs.  
 1910—1077 lbs 760 bxs 83,397 lbs butter, 942 bxs cheese, 1269 cs eggs.

**New York Receipts**  
 NEW YORK.—Today: 9003 pkgs butter, 4417 bxs cheese, 5990 cs eggs.  
 1910—6488 pkgs butter, 3674 bxs cheese, 6719 cs eggs.

**Today's New York Market by Telegram**  
 Butter mkt steady—Fresh spec 34 1/2c, ex 33 1/2c, hld spec 32 1/2c to 33c, ex 31c to 32c.

Cheese mkt firm; hld spec 15 1/2c, average fcy 15 to 15 1/4, fresh spec 14 1/2, average fcy 14 1/2.

Egg mkt stdy; ex 1sts 34 to 36c, 1sts 31 to 33c.

**Other Markets**  
 ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg market strong, Nov. 14, at 28 1/2c.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter market firm, Nov. 14; Ex 32; No 1 pkg 20; recs 27.80; Egg market firm; 1sts 26 to 28; ordinary 1sts 23 to 25; recs 25.98.

**Liverpool Cheese**  
 Canadian, colored, 70; white, 69.6.

## AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

Feature of Francis Henshaw & Co.'s auctions today were: 10 Draper Company, common; 205, off 4; 18 Merrimack Manufacturing 108 1/2, unchanged; 25 Massachusetts Valley Railroad 135 1/2, up 5 1/4; 20 Connecticut River Railroad 275, advance 1; 25 Manchester & Lawrence Railroad 224 1/2, up 3 1/2; 5 Concord & Montreal Railroad Cl. A., 159 1/2, up 1/4; 5 Manchester & Lawrence Railroad 225, up 3 1/4.

Feature of R. L. Day & Co.'s auctions: 100 Bristol County National Bank, Taunton, 100 up 2; 3 Amoskeag Manufacturing, pfd., 100, off 2 1/2; 2 Massachusetts Real Estate, Taunton, 30 1/4, off 1/2; 1 Draper Co., com., 205 1/2, off 3 1/4.

## NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK.—Curb market is irregular: Subway 1/4 to 3/4, Greene Cananea 7 1/4 to 7 1/2, Inspiration 8 to 8 1/4, Nipissing 7 1/4 to 7 1/2, Braden 5 to 5 1/4, Giroux 4 1/2 to 4 3/4, Butte Coalition 10 1/4 to 10 1/2.

## LAST RAIL OF THE LARAMIE HAHNS PEAK RAILROAD IS LAID

The 10,000 shareholders in the Laramie, Hahns Peak & Pacific railroad will be interested to know that today marks the completion of the project, the last rail having been laid on the 110 miles of main line from its connection with the Union Pacific at Laramie, Wyo., to the coal fields of northern Colorado.

The building of this line, involving \$4,500,000, has been financed solely by Boston and New England capital, the control of the enterprise resting in the hands of 14 New England men.

The completion of the road marks the end of 12 years' operations in constructing a line of road with easy grades through the backbone of the Rocky mountains, opening to market the heretofore inaccessible territory in northern Colorado. The road for 30 miles passes through the lands of the Lake Hattie irrigation project, financed by Pennsylvania capitalists at several million dollars, and placing under ditch about 300,000 acres of rich lands.

It passes for 36 miles through the Medicine Bow Forest Reserve, which is one of the largest single areas of timber east of Oregon, in which lumber and tie operations are carried on.

For almost 50 miles it traverses the center of the great North Park of Colorado, claimed to be one of the best cattle districts in the West, where hundreds of thousands of tons of hay are raised annually, and in which is located the Riach coal vein, 65 feet in thickness and covering an area of over seven square miles in blanket formation, which is equipped ready to start its product to market. The owners of this coal have made a contract for its output with the Hahns-White Coal Company, of Omaha, Neb., who are the largest wholesale distributors of coal west of Chicago.

The Laramie, Hahns Peak & Pacific was started 12 years ago as an independent north-and-south line, as a feeder to the Union Pacific with which its relations are close and pleasant, and is being operated in close alliance under a 25-year traffic agreement.

The project has now passed from a construction enterprise to an operating road.

## UNITED FRUIT'S STOCK DIVIDEND

Directors of the United Fruit Company in voting Tuesday to pay an extra stock dividend of 10 per cent, the fourth 10 per cent stock dividend the company has distributed in the last four years, were actuated purely by the earning position of the company. The directors felt that it was not necessary for them to defer action on account of poor general business. The fruit business is in many respects a world in itself and poor general business has almost no effect either on sales or prices.

The forthcoming annual statement will show a balance of earnings sufficient to justify this 10 per cent declaration according to the views of the management. The share profits for the fiscal 12 months to Sept. 30 were substantially in excess of 20 per cent and the fiscal year closed with a surplus of about \$14,000,000, equal to more than \$50 per share.

The method by which this stock dividend will be distributed follows exactly the same lines as the previous three. Stockholders are given the right to subscribe to new stock at par and are offered subscription warrants which may be presented to the treasurer and in exchange therefor they will be given full-paid stock up to 10 per cent of their present holdings. The reason that this cumbersome method is followed is that the New Jersey laws do not permit the issuance of stock except for consideration. The company furnishes the consideration in the form of a subscription warrant which may be exchanged for stock or will be redeemed in cash if stockholders request.

**RAILWAY EARNINGS**

**BOSTON & MAINE**  
 Quarter ended Sept. 30: Freight rev. \$93,390,884; Increase \$152,383.  
 Passenger rev. 5,204,082; 12,307.  
 Other trans. rev. 687,076; 9,672.  
 Non-trans. rev. 190,222; 12,770.

Total oper. rev. \$122,386,266; 167,688.  
 Main. way and struc. 1,584,641; 173,176.  
 Maint. of equip. 1,361,265; 167,965.  
 Traffic expense 129,812; 21,420.  
 Transp. expenses 5,262,076; 232,709.  
 General exps. 208,277; 22,730.  
 Total oper. exps. 9,151,113; 540,730.  
 Net oper. rev. 3,147,152; 382,042.

Outside operations—  
 Total rev. 222,380; 60,915.  
 Total exps. 148,840; 7,104.  
 Net revenue 73,539; 4,211.  
 Total net rev. 3,220,692; 327,851.  
 1/4 annual taxes 523,037; 14,171.  
 Oper. income 2,697,654; 342,003.

**SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY**  
 First week Nov. \$510,885; \$28,062.  
 From July 1 to Oct. 31, 1911, 7,653,033; 675,386.  
 CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC

First week Nov. 173,484; \$10,552.  
 From July 1 to Oct. 31, 3,413,000; 36,157.

\*Decrease.

## NEW YORK METAL MARKET



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AHMED RIZA BEY TELLS  
STORY OF LYCEUM SITE

When Former Sultan Sought to Please Revolutionary Leader, Latter Won Land for Educational Center

## GIRLS TO BE AIDED

Only Barrier Now to Plan of Raising Muhammadan Women by Modern Training Is Cost of Equipment

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Retarded by the Italian-Turkish conflict but in no wise abandoned is the scheme of education for Muhammadan girls, the chief mover of which is his excellency Ahmed Riza Bey, recently elected for the third time president of the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies.

In an interview granted by him to the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle Ahmed Riza Bey gives an interesting account of the way in which he has served the efforts of the former Sultan, Abdul Hamid, to gain his friendship to the purpose which he always has so much at heart, namely the construction and establishment of a lyceum for Muhammadan girls.

Abdul Hamid feared Ahmed Riza Bey above all the revolutionary leaders, for he knew the power of his pen, a weapon more dangerous than the sword. On Ahmed's return to Constantinople the Sultan sent for him and said:

## Sultan Makes Offer

"Ahmed, art thou still cross with me? Is there nothing I can do for thee? Do ask me, ask anything thou hast set thy heart upon and it shall be given thee."

"I showed in my attitude all respect to Abdul Hamid," relates Ahmed Riza Bey, "as he was still then our padishah and khalif, but I refused to accept any personal favors from him. But just as I was leaving the Yildiz kiosk the idea struck me that the ex-Sultan might be made the instrument of the realization of a national task, the ideal of which has been before my spiritual eye, smiling, beckoning, stimulating me, during all the long, weary years of my exile."

had conceived the scheme, namely, of creating in Constantinople a lyceum for Muhammadan girls, an institution equipped with every European requisite of education and training and conducted on the most modern lines of western civilization.

"You know, of course, how very backward our unhappy country is in the direction of the condition of women. This has been all along the curse of the fatherland. We have women enough, but we have no life companions, no sisters, no wives, no mothers in the proper sense of the word. I thought what a stupendous benefit would accrue to the whole of our struggling and aspiring empire if an educational center were created, where sound principles connected with the rational upbringing of Muhammadan girls could be imparted to our rising female generation."

## Site Is Asked For

"But I had no means of realizing the scheme, and I thought that Abdul Hamid who has so cruelly wronged his nation and country for over 30 years, might now be given a chance of, in some little measure, redeeming his evil deeds. I consequently told him of my plan, and asked him to grant me a site upon which to build a lyceum for Muhammadan girls."

"Next day I got the enjoyable news that this extensive place on the hill yonder"—Ahmed Riza showed with his outstretched arm the delightfully wooded plateau above his villa—"had been given to me as a site for my lyceum. You can walk on that plateau for about an hour, so extensive is it," he added with enthusiasm, "and I defy anybody to find another place on the whole of our charming Bosphorus which would equal this in picturesqueness and beauty."

The site granted by Abdul Hamid is indeed a beautiful one, but the site alone is not enough, and a sum of £200,000 (\$300,000) is needed to equip the lyceum, and to get this money the government has permitted the use of an international lottery.

The war seems at present to have retarded for a short time the realization of the scheme, but his excellency Ahmed Riza Bey does not despair but rather hopes within a year to see 250 Muhammadan girls who, to quote his excellency's own words, "will make this charming spot, and my heart as well, doubly bright, with their happy laughter, their merriment, and their intelligent studies."

EARL GREY WILL AID  
INDUSTRIAL PEACE  
BY COPARTNERSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWCASTLE, Eng.—Speaking at a banquet in his honor given at Newcastle, Earl Grey said that he had a confession to make. A few years ago he was haunted by the fear that the future of the British empire was in danger, not so much from any external pressure but because of the lack of a proper self-respecting imperial spirit in the self-governing nations of the empire, including the people of the United Kingdom. This fear, however, he rejoiced to say had been largely dispelled by the events of recent years.

The stream of evidence which came flooding in from South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, all went to show that in the self-governing dominions there existed the belief that there was a greater and a better future for them all inside rather than outside the British empire.

Continuing he said that he proposed to devote himself during the next 10 years to cooperating with those who were endeavoring to abolish slums and slum conditions, and to helping the worker forward in the path of his natural evolution from the status of worker to that of partner.

There was a steadily growing belief that in the application of copartnership principles to industrial enterprise lay the hope of industrial peace and efficiency.

AFRICAN DEFENSE  
BILL REQUIRES  
LORD METHUEN

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, S. Africa.—Although Gen. Sir Reginald Hart will take over the command of the forces in South Africa next March, as originally arranged, it is understood that Gen. Lord Methuen, the present commander-in-chief in South Africa, will, in accordance with the wishes of the Union government, stay in South Africa until the Union defense bill has been passed through Parliament.

## LANGUAGES TAUGHT FREELY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The town council of Karlsruhe has decided that instruction in English and French shall be given free of charge in the elementary schools under its jurisdiction. Only specially selected pupils of the upper classes will be permitted to take advantage of this instruction, and either English or French may be selected.

PADDINGTON STATION  
BEING ENLARGED TO  
COPE WITH TRAFFIC

Great Western Railway's Growing Business Makes Extension of Terminal With New Land Necessary

## CHANGE GOING ON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The work of enlarging and extending Paddington station has begun, but owing to the enormous amount of work entailed by the alterations it is unlikely that it can be completed under 12 months.

The station, which was built in 1854, has nine platforms, one of which (No. 1) has already been extended and is by far the longest platform in London. The yearly increase of traffic on the Great Western railway, both passenger and goods, has shown that these nine platforms are insufficient and three more are to be added. The improvements will extend for a considerable distance down the line; 60 acres of land have been acquired just outside London for putting up goods sheds, and the bridges between that point and the terminus will be rebuilt in some cases.

The new platforms at Paddington station are to be added beyond No. 9 platform, in the space between it and the Grand Junction canal, one wide one being allowed for dealing with the enormous milk traffic of the Great Western railway, and an extra roadway will be made between platforms 11 and 12. The enormous vaulted roof covering the extension will be constructed on a frame of steel work.

It is estimated that the improvements and extension carried out in this contract will suffice for the growing needs of the great terminus for many years to come.

## PERSIA APPOINTS MR. NEW

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia.—George New of the Indo-European telegraph department has been appointed administrator of the Persian telegraphs.

LEATHER-SELLERS  
COLLEGE WINS  
11 OF 13 MEDALS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The prizes gained by the students of the Leather Sellers Company's Technical College were recently distributed by the lady mayoress in the presence of the lord mayor, the master, John Pullman, Dr. Parker, the principal of the college, and many others.

Dr. Parker said that during the present session 27 students attended the day sessions and 82 the evening ones. The students had secured 11 out of 13 medals awarded in competition, with the whole of Great Britain and Ireland.

In the course of an address to the students the lord mayor recalled the fact that in former days the company stamped leather just as gold is stamped today. That right of supervision and rejection no longer obtained, and because it no longer obtained the purchaser was much more easily deceived. The right was gone, but the company did the next best thing—it spent its funds on training the youth of the trade to produce good work.

A similar system has been operating successfully for some years in France, goods being also delivered in England "contre remboursement," but this has been effected through a private firm of shippers and not through the postoffice. The method may have its drawbacks, but it certainly facilitates the interchange of commodities between parties unknown to each other, and obviates the difficulty connected with the transmission of money abroad.

SOUTH AFRICA WILL  
HAVE ITS OWN FLEET  
FOR MAIL CARRIAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is reported that the Union government of South Africa, having failed to make satisfactory arrangements for a mail service with the steamship lines sailing from England to South Africa, has decided to build its own fleet of mail steamers and is making inquiries in this connection among the shipbuilders in this country.

It is said that there would be no difficulty in finding in South Africa the money necessary for the construction of a state-owned line, the profits from the South African railways, which amounted to some £300,000 (\$450,000) for the period April-July of this year, being alone sufficient for the purpose.

It is estimated that a fleet of seven vessels sufficient for the mail service would not cost more than £3,500,000 (\$17,500,000).

## SIR GEORGE FRAMPTON CHOSEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir George Frampton, R. A., has been elected president of the Royal Society of British Sculptors in the place of Sir Charles Lawrence-Witte.

CANADA COMMISSION  
SINGLES OUT BEST  
FARMERS AS GUIDES

Conservation Report Gives Survey of Agriculture in Each Province and Points Out How to Meet Defects

## GROWTH REVEALED

(Special to the Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—The valuable work which has been carried on by the commission of Canada is seen in the report which has recently been issued, dealing with lands, fisheries and game and minerals of the Dominion.

The section dealing with lands contains for the first time a comprehensive agricultural survey of the Dominion of Canada, in which each province is described separately; and the general results of the inquiry are given under such headings as rotation of crops, seed selection, manures and fertilizers, woods, fuel, stock, grain and general remarks.

By pointing out the widespread defects that exist in agricultural practice and by recommending as attainable standards the practice followed by the best farmers in each district, the commission takes a sensible and practical line which cannot fail to have valuable results. It recommends also that the municipal authorities and provincial governments should join in recognizing these best farmers as "illustration farmers," and by holding up the example of their good practice in attractive ways encourage others to follow their systems and methods.

The raising of the standard of agricultural methods would easily result in doubling the quantity of field crops obtained from the land now cultivated within a period of three years. It appears that the area under crops in Canada in 1891 was 15,662,811 acres, in 1901 it amounted to 19,673,740 acres, and in 1910 to 32,711,062 acres, an increase of 65 per cent over 1901. Canada's present area under crops therefore is today larger than the whole of arable land and permanent pasture in the United Kingdom.

PAY UPON DELIVERY  
POSTAL PROPOSAL IS  
FAVORABLY VIEWED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The system proposed by Herbert Samuel, the postmaster-general, by which parcels can be sent from this country and the value of the goods paid on delivery, has found favor with the greater number of members of the London Chamber of Commerce who have replied to the circular letter addressed to them on this subject.

The scheme proposed by the postmaster-general is as follows: The sender will be required to pay a special charge of twopenny and the delivery office will forward the amount collected, less a small delivery charge and the postage of the order. In no case will the sum collected on delivery exceed £20 (\$100). Mr. Samuel believes that the introduction of such a service between the United Kingdom and the continent will materially assist trade.

A similar system has been operating successfully for some years in France, goods being also delivered in England "contre remboursement," but this has been effected through a private firm of shippers and not through the postoffice. The method may have its drawbacks, but it certainly facilitates the interchange of commodities between parties unknown to each other, and obviates the difficulty connected with the transmission of money abroad.

## HARRY VARDON'S PUSH SHOT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the November issue of the Empire Magazine P. A. Vaile, the well-known authority on golf, deals with Harry Vardon's famous "push shot." Mr. Vaile says it does not matter in the least that it is not a push shot at all and also that it is not Harry Vardon's exclusive property. Golfers are scrambling over one another to acquire the art because Vardon is again, much to the gratification of the golfing world, open champion.

## WINNIPEG MEN WILL TOUR

(Special to the Monitor)

WINNIPEG, Man.—Instead of visiting some part of Canada, as they have done in the past, the Winnipeg Business Men's Association will plan a tour to Great Britain next year. These tours have been undertaken on previous occasions for the purpose of building up better trade connections, and have been eminently successful in this respect. The same results are hoped for in the United Kingdom, where the principal trade centers will be visited.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN  
RAILWAYS PROFITABLE

Log hauling, Jarrahdale—Scene on Western Australian State railway line

(Special to the Monitor)

PERTH, Aus.—The commissioner of government railways in western Australia has just published the results of the working of the system for the last financial year ended June 30, 1911, showing that despite the rapid additions to the mileage open caused by new construction, the profits continue to increase. Indeed, the railways have proved a remarkably good investment to the government of western Australia, apart from the stimulating effect they have

had on the settlement and progress of the country.

During the year the number of miles worked increased from 2102 to 2286, but the total revenue advanced at a greater rate than the expenditure, with the result that the surplus earnings over working expenses reached the large sum of £627,942 (\$3,139,710) as compared with £540,426 (\$2,702,130) in the preceding year.

After accounting for interest on the total capital of the railways there was still a net surplus of £224,441 (\$1,122,205).

HISTORY OF EMBROIDERY  
IS SKETCHED BY MISS LAMB

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The first of a course of lectures on the "History of Embroidery" was given by Miss M. A. Lamb at the Royal School of Art Needlework, princess Christian was present, and there was a large attendance of ladies interested in the work of the school.

Miss Lamb, who was one of the earliest graduates of the school, has a thorough knowledge of her subject and

has already aroused interest in it by her lectures in America. In her inaugural address she gave a preliminary sketch of the course, which is to be illustrated by lantern pictures showing the development of ornamental needlework from the earliest times.

Beginning with the skin garments fastened with thread made of sinews, and the embroidered sleeves and gloves shown in drawings of cave-men, she passed on to the earliest existing examples of needlework, a canopy that covered the barge of an Egyptian queen who lived in the days of Solomon, and a linen tunic of the fifteenth century B. C., both of which are in the Cairo museum.

The lecturer traced the rise of embroidery through the Roman empire and the Anglo-Saxon needlework to its highest level in 1300, which, she said, had never been surpassed, although in her opinion the work had been equalled by some of that exhibited in the royal school. The art had touched its lowest level in the last century, but latterly, the royal school and other schools of needlework had done much, to bring about a revival.

Princess Christian, who was much interested in the address, has announced her intention of being present at as many as possible of the subsequent lectures.

"KING HARLEQUIN"  
WILL BE PLAYED IN  
NEW OPERA HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—At the handsome new Kurfuersten opera house, in the west of Berlin, which is to be opened shortly, one of the first novelties will be "King Harlequin," by the English composer, Clutsam.

Herr Moris, the proprietor and manager of the opera, is bringing all his well-known good taste and vast experience to bear upon his undertaking, and has got together a high-class company. Herr Moris was for many years head stage manager of the Dresden Royal opera, and came to Berlin in that capacity at the Komische Oper when it opened.

An interesting novelty of the Kurfuersten opera will be a Christmas musical play for young people, composed by the 13-year-old musician, Korngold, who will conduct his own work.

LONDON TEACHERS  
WELCOME VISITOR  
FROM U. S. LEAGUE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews, the secretary of the American School Peace League, met the president and committee of the London Teachers Association at a reception in the Throne room at the Holborn restaurant and gave to them the greetings of the National Education Association of the United States.

Her mission was to return the visit of Miss Kate Stevens, who took the greetings of the London Society to the National Education Association meeting at San Francisco, assuring them of the hearty support which the London organization gave to the proposal for an international arbitration treaty between the two countries.

Miss Andrews said it was significant that teachers who had so much to do with the formation of public opinion, were interested in maintaining and strengthening the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States.

She pointed out that the teachers throughout the United States were celebrating the treaty which ended the war of 1812, and were making it clear to the children in the schools that the states had been in friendly relation with the mother country now for close on 100 years. The ideals of the two countries, she declared, were the same, and in the future they would work in the closest sympathy and cooperation in the paths of civilization.

FRANCE WILL TRAIN  
AVIATORS FOR ARMY  
AT MANY CENTERS

Minister for War Declares That Widespread Use of Aeroplanes Is Intended as Trial Period Is Over

## FACTS DISCLOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—In an interview accorded to a representative of the Paris Matin, M. Messimy, the minister of war, is reported to have stated that the trial period of military aviation was now at an end, and that the time for its definite organization had arrived.

It was intended in future to employ aviators not only for the general army maneuvers, he said, but for maneuvers on a much smaller scale, and before long the commanders of the 20 army corps would each have an aeronautic section at their disposal. It was even possible that, in future, every artillery regiment would have a group of aviators attached to it.

Naturally measures would have to be taken to increase the supply of airmen, and it was, therefore, intended to establish training centers all over the country. In this way they would soon have several hundred certificated pilots drawn not only from the ranks of the officers but also from the non-commissioned ranks.

It is believed that the allowance to military aviators is to be increased and that aviation service will in future count as active service.

## KING TO OPEN SHOW AT CHELSEA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Royal International Horticultural Exhibition, to be held in the grounds of the Royal hospital, Chelsea, will be opened by his majesty the King at noon on May 22, 1912. The last exhibition of its kind in England was held in 1866.



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# THE HOME FORUM

## ORIGINAL YARD MEASURE KEPT HERE

WINCHESTER, in England, the "Winton-cestor" of the Romans, has its ancient title perpetuated in "Winton," a name still used by the country people, and to be seen on the signposts outside the town. Of the four gates which were once part of the old walls surrounding the city, Westgate is the only one left standing. It gives access to the old High Street—the "Principia" of the Romans, the "Cyp" or Cheapside of the Saxons, meaning the place where food was to be bought.

The Westgate itself, built on the site of an older Roman arch, dates from the fourteenth century, and over it is a museum containing various relics of the middle ages, including some interesting old weights and measures. Among these is the original yard measure, which has an amusing history.

The story runs that Henry VII. fixed the standard yard by the length of his arm, which was 34 inches. When Elizabeth came to the throne, however, she was not content with this arrangement, but being more generous than her grandfather, insisted on another inch being added to each end, thus making the regulation 36 inches of the present time. The "yard measure" is a solid iron bar, and the extra two inches can plainly be seen.

Another curiosity is the old "moot-horn," which was last sounded five years ago, and as its blast was estimated as being equal in power to three sirens, it is perhaps fortunate that it is not sounded oftener.

### Door Opens by Music

An Englishman, Thorne Baker, claims to have invented a door lock which is opened by musical notes instead of by a key. The lock is said to contain a wire which is tuned to a certain pitch, and can be caused to vibrate by a tuning fork of the same pitch. The vibration throws the wire in contact with a platinum point, thus closing the circuit operating an electro magnet, and drawing the bolt of the door.—Chicago Journal.

There's music in the sighing of a reed,  
There's music in the gushing of a rill,  
There's music in all things, if men had ears:  
Their earth is but an echo of the spheres.  
—Byron.

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(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

THE WESTGATE, IN WINCHESTER, ENG.—Built on the site of an old Roman arch, this structure contains a museum in which are stored interesting relics.

### "How Does Your Garden Grow?"

Lowell has something sweet to say about old friends, and the following story of the friendship in which Miss Edith Thomas, the poet, is held by those who knew her in her girlhood, further bears out the poet's thought of cherishing the early friends.

Miss Thomas has long been a resident of Staten Island, N. Y., but her earlier years were spent in the western reserve in Ohio, where she went to school. The affection for the old home has endured, and this year the fondness of the old friends for the writer took the form of a club named "The Edith Thomas Garden Club." The members are residents of Ashtabula and Lake counties, Ohio, most of whom own large and beautiful homes with spacious grounds.

During the past season a series of really unique garden meetings have been held, with gifted artists, authors, and singers as guests. At one of these gatherings the following characteristic acknowledgment of an invitation to be present was sent by Miss Thomas:

#### AN ACCEPTANCE

Yes, yes, I will come to the club.  
To the club that was named for me;  
I will come, but so lightly a-tiptoe  
You never will know or see.

I will come (but as one of the children  
In the ever so long ago  
Might have come to an "Edith's party")  
And you never will see or know.

I shall come without care, without wisdom,  
And my steps shall be feather-light.  
And my hair, it shall not be frost-touched  
But black as night upon night.

And when I have come to the party,  
As a child might do in play,  
I will ask of you all a question  
In an old rhyme's merry way.

#### THE QUESTION

"How does your garden grow?" pray tell.  
Does it grow as it grew of old,  
In April with crocus and hyacinth bell  
And the daffodil's lucent gold?

"How does your garden grow?" in May?  
Does it grow as it grew of old,  
With the myrtle creeping its loving way,  
With the tulip so warm and so bold?

"How does your garden grow?" in June?  
With the rose both red and pale,  
With the larkspur, pink and blue,  
And the moon-flower [misty] frail?

"How does your garden grow?" in July?  
With the larkspur, pink and blue,  
With the balsam, with mignonette, sweet  
And shy.

"How does your garden grow?" in August?  
With the tulip so warm and so bold,  
With the larkspur, pink and blue,  
And the moon-flower [misty] frail?

"How does your garden grow?" in September?  
With the larkspur, pink and blue,  
With the balsam, with mignonette, sweet  
And shy.

"How does your garden grow?" in October?  
With the larkspur, pink and blue,  
With the balsam, with mignonette, sweet  
And shy.

"How does your garden grow?" in November?  
With the larkspur, pink and blue,  
With the balsam, with mignonette, sweet  
And shy.

"How does your garden grow?" in December?  
With the larkspur, pink and blue,  
With the balsam, with mignonette, sweet  
And shy.

"How does your garden grow?" in January?  
With the larkspur, pink and blue,  
With the balsam, with mignonette, sweet  
And shy.

"How does your garden grow?" in February?  
With the larkspur, pink and blue,  
With the balsam, with mignonette, sweet  
And shy.

"How does your garden grow?" in March?  
With the larkspur, pink and blue,  
With the balsam, with mignonette, sweet  
And shy.

"How does your garden grow?" in April?  
With the larkspur, pink and blue,  
With the balsam, with mignonette, sweet  
And shy.

"How does your garden grow?" in May?  
With the larkspur, pink and blue,  
With the balsam, with mignonette, sweet  
And shy.

### Songs of Silence

MUSIC is in all growing things;  
And underneath the silky wings  
Of smallest insects there is stirred  
A pulse of air that must be heard;  
Earth's silence lives, and throbs and sings.  
—George Parsons Lathrop.

### Made Farming Pay

A dairyman living near Sioux Falls, S. D., bought two acres last spring paying \$75 an acre. He planted potatoes on the tract, has sold \$175 worth, and has on hand a supply estimated to be worth \$50. The net result of his operations has been 100 per cent profit, with a liberal allowance to cover labor and material during the season.

If he had tried to do that in Wall Street he would have taken chances on being arrested, instead of being considered, as he is, a benefactor of mankind. All of which goes to show that the public does not worry about how much money a man makes, but about the way in which he makes it.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Gluck wrote best when seated out in the middle of a field. Zingarelli prepared himself for writing music by reading the Scriptures or some classical author.—Kansas City Star.

## PATIENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEBSTER'S dictionary gives several definitions of the word patience. First we have it defined as the power of suffering or enduring with fortitude. This is probably one of the most generally accepted ideas of patience, and yet it is the least desirable aspect of this virtue. Fortitude under trials is certainly more commendable than rebellion, but a limp acquiescence to whatever wills may come is far from the ideal of the Christian warrior armed and equipped with the weapons of Truth to resist all that would threaten to rob him of his dominion over sin and disease.

The second definition, "indulgence of the shortcomings or the like of others; endurance of others' provocations; forbearance; leniency," brings out a better concept of patience. But even here we need to discriminate between a right and wrong indulgence of shortcomings and endurance of provocations. Indulgence of shortcomings does not mean the encouragement of disobedience and self-will. We probably see this wrong idea of leniency most often exemplified in the relation of parents to children, when through indulgence or false kindness the little ones are allowed to acquire habits of selfishness which often take years of suffering to eradicate. Patience does mean the love which suffereth long and is kind, which is willing to forgive seventy times seven, which steadfastly refuses to condemn or criticize a brother, and gladly throws a mantle of oblivion over all sin repented of and forsaken. Neither does endurance of others' provocations mean that one should willingly allow himself to be abused or treated unjustly. It does mean calm self-control under trying circumstances and the understanding of God which frees both the one injured and the one who does the injury.

A third definition of patience is "the act or power of calmly waiting for something." This ideal of patience implies freedom from fear and a wholehearted trust in God. Lack of patience causes much inharmonious and useless struggle. The Bible promises that the desires of the righteous shall be granted, and Mrs. Eddy tells us that "no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 1). In another one of her books she tells us to be "undisturbed by the frightened sense of any need of attempting to solve every life-problem in a day" (Unity of Good, p. 6).

We need not fear but that God will grant all right desires and if it is necessary to wait for the fulfillment of our

hopes we can make the waiting time eloquent with praise. If our wishes are wrong we do not want them gratified for they would only bring us unhappiness. It is really a fear that all good is not to be found in God, a lack of trust in His willingness to bless us that makes us rush ahead to carry out our desires instead of first taking them to God that they may be "moulded and exalted" (Science and Health, p. 1). It may be some duty left undone, some fault not overcome which stands in the way of the immediate fulfillment of our wishes.

We have to go through a certain course of preparation to be ready for our blessings. The things that at one period of our growth might be a stumbling block may at a farther stage become a help, and one need never fear that when one is ready to receive any good it will be withheld from him. Beauty, pleasure, affection, popularity, abundance, all of the things which help to brighten life have so often been misused and put up as idols to separate man from God that they are often not safe possessions for one who is not firmly grounded in the Truth. So often have they been deprived of their rightful aspect as manifestations of God's love and favor, and instead made to minister to mortal selfishness that it is little to be wondered at that a certain Puritan severity would condemn all things pleasant and beautiful as coming from evil. But to condemn the love of the harmonious and beautiful is itself an evil, an injustice toward the creator and a stumbling block to many who would otherwise gladly enter upon a life of righteousness. The old idea of religion as something cold, bleak and austere frightens away many who would be glad, like the prodigal, to leave the unsatisfying husks of worldly pursuits if they did but realize that in the

Hate is a heavy burden; it sinks the heart low within us and lays a heavy stone upon all joy.—Goethe.

### How to Conquer

TO meet criticism with kindness, crossness with gentleness, insult with courtesy and injury with charity is the way to conquer the world.—T. DeWitt Hyde.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### "Underground Boats"

When the naval fleet of the United States was lately on parade at New York city many children crowded the Riverside drive to watch the ships, and pick out their favorites. The children sometimes had their nursemaids with them, or sometimes mother and father.

One boy was much excited over the submarine boats, and asked a great many questions. His nurse was glad to tell him what little she knew, for she was interested, too, and the big policemen who had the crowds in charge were ready to give information. So in this case the girl was heard at last proudly explaining to her little charge about the "underground boats."

Perhaps she had a vivid picture of the New York subway in thought, or maybe the tunnel.

My language is understood over all the world.—Joseph Haydn.

### Picture Puzzle



What domestic animal?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE  
Prizes.

### Own Up, Chickens

Eleanor, aged 6, had been going to school only a few weeks. She had learned to raise her hand if she wanted anything. One day she put this into effect when she was sent to the chicken house to get the eggs.

Just as she reached the chicken house door her mother heard her say, "All you chickens that have laid an egg, raise your hands."—The Delineator.

### Queer Reckoning

An Irishman, in passing through the streets, picked up a light guinea, which he was obliged to sell for 18 shillings. Next day he saw another guinea lying in the street.

"No, no," said he, "I'll have nothing to do with you; I lost three shillings by one like you yesterday."—Children's Magazine.

## LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

TO know the sweet ways of the out-door creatures, of bird and bee, of butterfly or toiling beetle of the dust, one has to learn self-control and patience, and then come the pleasant surprises of the lying in wait.

A lady in the West who has hollowed out the trunk of a big mahogany bush as a coign of vantage for such harmless pursuit of wild things tells of a little scene she overlooked one day from her leafy shelter.

She had laid down some bits of bright red melon, sure to attract the birds very soon. Presently two wild canaries came by that way and paused to see if their round bright eyes had deceived them. Surely that was bright red melon lying down there waiting only for the bill of a venturesome yellow wing. They perched on the yellow branches of some acacias, where their bath-dish was and where they had proved themselves safe. They would wait a little to see; perhaps

the melon really belonged to somebody else. Courteous little wild canaries.

And next to come by is a big balancing butterfly, no doubt just out a-wing for the first time. And he spies the round yellow balls of fluff on the border of the acacia, and he wonders if they be not an extravagant blossoming forth of the yellow pommops with which the bush has a right to bedeck itself. The round figures of the birds, amid the swaying leaf shadows, might well deceive a more experienced observer than a big butterfly, fresh from his cocoon.

The big idler makes a mild lunge toward one of them, meaning to alight, but the bird darts for safety. Then butterfly backs water for a moment, puzzled plain to see, and drifts round the corner of the bough toward the other yellow blossom, hoping this one is fastened on. This bird does not budge, but crouches under the shadow of the sails—friend or foe, how could the yellow head be sure?—and

clings manfully to his perch to await developments. Buttery hovers an instant in bewilderment. No bathing perfume welcomes his coming. The blossom suddenly become bird is not for him. Again he treads the air for the fraction of a second, then circles silently away.

### Paper Bag Cookery

Hot upon the heels—or shall one say the meals—of the fireless cooker and even hotter, some folk say, now comes the newest relief for troubled housewives, namely, paper bag cooking. This is not a system whereby a paper bag, left all alone to itself, cooks a meal as if the chef had left his clever ideas in a cap; nor yet a system whereby one has only to look into any paper bag to find his next day's dinner selected and prepared. But the prepared paper bag, made especially for this use, is plainly doing wonders for housewives who have the patience and common sense to learn how to use it.

The advantage of the paper bag cooking is apparently in retaining odors, which also retains flavor, and in leaving no ugly dishes to be washed. The bag comes in sizes from the bouncing turkey sack to a tiny one for a single chop. There are various directions for proper use given, such as folding the ends close shut and fixing them with a wire clip, and keeping the seam on top so that if it steams open occasionally the food within is not spilled. Also proper preparation so that the food shall not stick to the paper.

Any one purposing to adopt the method would do well to find out how and why, but at least one well-known cook has put herself on record as having been an immediate convert from skepticism after her first trial of the method of the ingenious M. Soyer—a Frenchman, of course.

The man whose life is intelligently ordered is always preparing himself for the highest demands of his work; he is not only doing that work with adequate skill from day to day, but he is always fitting himself in advance for more exacting and difficult tasks.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, November 15, 1911

### The Supreme Court and Its Critics

STUDENTS of American history will at once fall into line with our Washington letter showing that William Jennings Bryan is by no means the first public man to criticize appointments to the supreme court. This unimpassioned presentation of the facts will be none the less useful in the matter of removing an erroneous impression by giving prominence to the case of a man whose judicial record has been recently the theme and inspiration of many eulogistic articles from the pens of writers of every shade of political belief. Justice Harlan lived down the insinuations which at the time of his appointment were as numerous and unjust as they must have been painful to a true-hearted and right-minded man and to his friends.

The period before the civil war, the period of the civil war and the period which immediately followed are all marked by bitter criticisms of appointees to the supreme court, and by no less bitter attacks upon the court itself. The charge of "packing" the supreme court has been a common one. It is a great mistake to suppose that the decisions of that august body have always been received with reverence or discussed with respect. In periods of extreme public feeling, as, for example, when the abolition and the reconstruction movements were at their height, and when some point of vital moment to either demanded an opinion from the highest tribunal in the land, that opinion was as certain to be hailed with derision and contempt, and even abhorrence, on the one side as with satisfaction, exultation and joy on the other.

Those who have imagined that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt were the first to call the supreme court to account on any score are forgetful even of a period still closer than any of those mentioned, the period of the electoral commission in the late seventies. There were Bryans and Roosevelts in those days, also, and they handled the celebrated "8 to 7" rulings without gloves. The fact that the electoral commission was composed in part of members of the supreme court did not save it from criticism, nor did the gowns of the individual representatives of the tribunal protect them against abuse.

It is well to recall these facts for one reason if for no other. It may cause those who are careless regarding such matters to search the pages of history. The result of this will be to convince any thinking person that the criticism of men in high station today, such as it is, is not, generally speaking, either as bitter or as unfair as it was down to a quarter of a century ago. It will come as a conviction to the careful investigator, also, that the ground taken by critics of public men and institutions in our time is higher than formerly. It is frequently above partizanship. It is often above feeling. In the case of both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt it would not be going too far to say that, whether right or wrong in their criticism of the courts, they are moved, so far as can be seen, by good purposes and impulses.

### The Election of Judges

THE state election just concluded shows to all that the referendum, the initiative and the recall are propositions of political construction that have taken their place before the electorate as policies seriously to be considered. Whether they are good policies or bad, we can for the moment leave to experience and discussion. But the recall of judges is a political proposal that differs a great deal from the others in this respect, namely, that from the others in this respect, namely, that the referendum and initiative, so far as they apply to legislation and, of course, to constitution making, apply to acts, offices, policies and officials that must, in the nature of things, be affected by the suffrages of the voters. They are, in other words, matters of election and rejection. But it illustrates the great difficulty of laying down a rule that shall have centralizing effects throughout the United States, when we reflect that if the voters are to apply the recall to holders of judicial office they must prepare to amend constitutions in more respects than one, for the reason that state judges are not selected in the same way throughout the country. This is immediately seen when we examine the policy of the New England states as it compares with others, for, doing so, we see states in which the state judiciary is not elective. Comparisons are distasteful, but any practitioner in the state and federal courts can tell the relative standing in the eyes of the profession of the Massachusetts bench and that of some states where a judgeship is an elective office subject to the unworthy operation of political interests. The answer must unflinchingly be that Massachusetts has had a judiciary that is quite as impressive as the federal, and today perhaps more so. Yet the members of the Massachusetts judiciary are appointed by the Governor and council and are not elected.

The situation in New York and the situation in Massachusetts together point a moral. In New York, in the face of nominations that have been notoriously engineered by Tammany Hall, the electorate have just chosen the candidates of that association. There have been charges, and arrests, and discharges, and repudiations, of all which the public's knowledge since Tweed's time has made it fully capable of judging, and the sum total is the usual one.

On the other hand, in the oldest of the New England commonwealths, one sees a system under which the Governor appoints the judges for life or good behavior and a people that from the day of the institution of such a system to the present have never ceased to cherish a spotless judiciary as its shield and sword. It is possible that an unscrupulous and weak man might attempt to debauch the bench by unfit appointments and that chance might furnish him in such appointments an easy way of paying political debts. But up to the present the Massachusetts system has worked very well. The whole question and its examination reveal two things from which one cannot escape, the great responsibility put upon the individual voter and the great abuses to which an elective judiciary system has been proved to be subject. This question of the recall of judges is quite different from those of the referendum and the initiative, because the office of the judge is peculiar. He cannot learn his duties in a day, he cannot have his attention divided and distracted, he cannot think of anything but his duty. By all means thrust an unworthy man from the bench, but why, in the name of decency and

common sense, allow oneself in the first place to be deceived into voting for him? With the greatest sympathy for our fellow citizens that are suffering from an unjust judge, we point out to them that had they been willing to admit in their respective constitutions that the judiciary should not be the prey of political parties, those constitutions would afford them a degree of protection that today they cannot invoke.

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION has under way a thoroughgoing investigation, by correspondence, of the attitude of leaders of public opinion, administrators of industry and trade, and economists, relative to the Sherman trust law, its amendment and the form that any modifications or additions should take. When this evidence is in hand and has been compiled and analyzed, and the consensus of opinion made known, it will serve both Congress and the public in a large and beneficent way and prove anew the value to this country of extra-governmental agencies, voluntary in their make-up and non-political in their aims.

Nor is this all that the Civic Federation is planning to do to show its contemporary serviceability. A sub-committee, headed by Samuel Untermyer, has drafted a proposed statute to take the place of the Sherman act; a law enlarging the powers of the government; defining more strictly what sort of combinations are permissible; providing for federal licensing of all corporations doing interstate business and having gross assets or capitalization amounting to a million or more dollars; and creating a new national industrial commission which shall act with the department of justice in supervising execution of the new law, and which shall also have power to sanction trade agreements, limit production and fix prices.

When the composite and representative character of the Civic Federation is recalled, it will be understood that if this plan is indorsed by it substantially in its present form, the scheme will register fairly well the point of view of a diverse and exceptionally intelligent company of men. Mr. Untermyer has the advantage, as a formulator of constructive legislation of this type, of knowing the technicalities of terminology that counsel and judges will consider important if the law is to have "teeth"; and his long experience as counsel in cases involving charges of monopoly will doubtless enable him to make the proposed statute comparatively free from defects.

This plan of the federation to aid in shaping action by Congress at the next session is only one of many indications that the issue is to be a dominating one. With the President now in line for expansion and for clearer definition of the general policy originally declared by Congress in the Sherman act, it is apparent that something is to be done to relieve the present uncertainty of business due to lack of distinct demarcation of lawful methods.

### Ambassador Bryce on Reading

AS MIGHT have been expected from a man of his wide range of intellectual vision, the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador to Washington, had not gone very far in his address at the charter day exercises commemorating the founding of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, on Friday last, before he had infused genuine human interest into his subject, "Some Principles and Maxims for the Reading of Books." This title looks formidable enough, but in speaking to it Dr. Bryce, with characteristic ease brought out clearly and simply certain points which seemed to impress his auditors.

Recently there has been much deploring in some quarters, at home and abroad, of the alleged fact that the taste for reading is declining. The output of the publishing houses and the patronage of the circulating and public libraries do not support this assertion. At all events, it is a matter that has far less concern for thinking people than an accompanying allegation to the effect that the demand for the better class of books is growing smaller. However, this is also based upon mere opinion. There is a wide diversity of judgment as to what constitutes a book of the better class. Dr. Bryce puts forth as his first maxim this, that one should always try to find and read the "best book" on any subject, but he leaves the inference that the search for this "best book" is as educational and uplifting as the possession of it, assuming that when it is obtained it is the best and last word on the subject. But he is very careful and prompt to say that the "best" book may not be the so-called "improving" book. In his judgment it is always the book from which one may carry away most that is worth while. The test of the value of a book, substantially as he puts it, is that it shall give what the reader may profitably assimilate and make part of himself; and he is willing to include in works entitled to be classified according to this standard books that give the reader something new and fresh, something stimulating or enlivening, something on which the thought can work, and which leaves the reader knowing more or better able to think than it found him.

There are several valuable maxims in Dr. Bryce's address, but one of the strongest is that it is next to tragic for one to waste time that might be given to good books on books that are plainly unworthy of perusal. There is so much to be learned, and so little time in which to learn it, that one should be careful not to fritter the hours away upon third-class reading. There is no use in merely wading through printed matter. "Unless you are getting something out of what you read," says this writer of instructive books, "you may as well leave off reading." And this is true.

It would seem that whenever Persia is troubled in any way about money matters all it need do is to make a few shipments of oriental rugs to this country. Oriental rugs come pretty near being as good as wheat, which, of course, is ready money.

MR. EDISON is looking for great results to come from the use of the motion picture as an educational device. One of the immediate good results, of course, will be the removal of it from activities that are not altogether educational.

PHONOGRAPHS may be able to record the testimony all right, but they can never be made to look as intellectual as the court stenographer.

SOME of the newspapers are talking about the Los Angeles women jury that could not agree, as if men juries never failed to bring in a verdict.

### Civic Federation and Trusts

THE PAPER presented before the joint convention of the National Municipal League and the National Conference for Good City Government on the "Thralldom of Massachusetts Cities" calls attention to a situation that does not conform to the ideals or theories of most municipal reformers, that is counter to the organic law of newer states as they revise or formulate their constitutions, and that sooner or later must become a political issue in the commonwealth which now centralizes excessive power over communities in the state Legislature. The degree of this centralization is the more striking in the light of the historic importance attached to liberty and self-government by the first settlers of the colony and the splendid outcome of home rule in the towns. But with adoption by towns of the city form of government, action often precipitate and premature, came untoward conditions which it was easier to settle by a general restrictive provision applying to all cities than to meet locally. An altered racial makeup of the population, especially evident in urban centers, also forced action by the state that was intended by those procuring it to safeguard traditional Puritan ideals of conduct and motive. Thus steadily and surely it has come to pass that the major political unit has come to dominate the lower one, to determine its most specific acts, and to make it well-nigh impossible for it to exercise genuine self-government.

Those persons who believe that communities learn wisdom by doing, who adhere to the principle that independence is always better than dependence, and who oppose centralization of authority at a state capital quite as much as they do at Washington, naturally deplore the condition that now exists; and this the more because it leaves Massachusetts lagging behind in a movement throughout the country, expressed in all the later state constitutions and city charters, that affirms that the only way to develop local patriotism and secure up-to-date adjustment of local control to specific community needs is to reduce state control of cities to a minimum. The city that always is in tutelage, that is always to be saved from its own mistakes by a Legislature, can hardly be a virile manifestation of democracy.

Moreover, were the Massachusetts General Court rid of this duty of supervision, it would have more time to consider strictly state issues in a satisfactory and thorough way. Like the British Parliament, it needs to practise devolution of functions and duties.

Few of even the latest maps of South America indicate the position of the river Heath, running through a region that marks a junction of Brazil, Peru and Bolivia. Named after its discoverer, Edwin Ruthven Heath, who is a resident of Kansas City, the river and the territory through which it passes in 1882 were as unknown as if this section of the new world had been a part of interior Africa. When Dr. Heath, much to the astonishment of Peruvians and Bolivians, succeeded in penetrating the Andean wilderness adjacent to the river which bears his name and to the other rivers named after others identified with his perilous journey, it was not believed possible that, not many years later, one of the most fertile regions in the southern continent would be made available for cultivation where the intrepid Yankee led the way. The river Heath now forms the boundary line between Bolivia and Peru, and east of the river, from the Andes to the Beni and the Madre de Dios rivers, more than 35,000 square miles, almost uninhabited, await the tiller of the soil.

While this is but an example of the abounding agricultural opportunities of South America made possible through exploration, the people of the two republics to be benefited by the opening of the country feel especially grateful to the American who showed the way. According to Maj. P. H. Fawcett of the British army, who traveled through that region in 1910 for the purpose of establishing the boundary line, thousands upon thousands of square miles have never been touched by the foot of a white man. This would seem almost incredible except for the well-known fact that it is only in recent times that any systematic exploration of the South American wilds has been undertaken.

In connection with the gradual railroad construction in that part of South America, the river Heath is now expected to become an important highway. The rubber possibilities of the land are said to be almost without any limitation. In an era when Pan-American felicity marks many of the progressive moves it would seem to be of considerable interest that it was due to a citizen of the United States that the river Heath was proved to be not only an important waterway but a part of an interminable network of streams that make for fertility and consequent success for those who desire to act as agricultural pioneers.

IN ITS efforts to promote "a more beautiful America" the American Civic Association has enlisted President Taft and Secretary of the Interior Fisher in support of an act of Congress creating a bureau of national parks subordinate to the department of the interior. Emphasis upon the need of something of this kind will be put by speakers at the coming annual meeting of the Civic Association; and there is a very evident determination, wholly justifiable, to enlist the national government in another form of the conservation movement which will have its exemplary influence on the states and cities. If Uncle Sam is seen busy treating his national domain in a sensible and farsighted fashion, directed therein by experts, the swifter will commonwealths and great urban centers be in doing likewise with their domains.

With President Taft and Secretary Fisher in line for this new legislation, the next point of attack is Congress, where the stress of debate and action on more fundamental issues promises to be unusually fierce at the coming session. Whether a minor issue like this can find its way through and out remains to be seen. Fortunately, much opposition that some of the "conservation" projects have caused and still have to reckon with does not stand in the way of this plan. The esthetic aspects of conservation of parks win many friends for them among persons who would bitterly fight "conservation" that was purely utilitarian and that had no other end than the saving of wealth for future generations.

It would be some satisfaction to know whether Dr. Wiley is lecturing in behalf of the United States or under some other auspices.

### Home Rule in Massachusetts

### Finding an Unknown River

### A Federal Park Bureau